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ART. I. *Treaty with the Chinese, a great desideratum; probability of forming one, with remarks concerning the measures by which the object may be gained.* From a Correspondent.

THE recent efforts to open a free trade with the northeast coast of China are attracting considerable notice, and producing a growing interest; although by some persons they are discountenanced, by others regarded as ruinous, while by a few they are considered as directly tending to open a free intercourse with the people of this country. Notwithstanding this diversity of opinions, the commercial world cannot but feel an interest in such a prospect of the extension of trade and the establishment of friendly relations with the greatest nation on the globe. As early as 1560, the Portuguese carried on an extensive commerce at Ningpo, Chusan, and Tseuenchow, from which, however, they were soon driven, while the Dutch were content with an establishment on Formosa, which they also soon lost. The supercargoes of the English East India company, after encountering many difficulties, were finally allowed to repair to Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan; but the many obstacles which were thrown in their way at the latter places, and the generous offers of the local government at Canton, that they should enjoy great privileges here if they would abandon the other ports, induced them to confine themselves to this provincial city; however, they soon found the same hinderances to trade here which they had met elsewhere. They now regretted their having relinquished the northern ports, and dispatched Mr. Flint, who was acquainted with the Chinese language, to Ningpo and Teentsin to request an extension of commerce. He received many fair promises; but on his return to Canton, he was seized by the Chinese and thrown into prison, and commerce remained restricted as before.

It would have been natural to expect that as trade increased, it would open new channels and find new facilities. The reverse of this has here taken place. British spirit of enterprise, which in all other parts of the globe has pressed onward with vigor, has here been cramped. During a period of more than seventy years no efforts were made to gain new privileges and channels for our trade, and we came at length to believe that there were no other accessible ports in China besides that at Canton.

When free British merchants, under the name of foreign consuls, were allowed to reside at Canton, they could but ill brook the restrictions which shut them out from all the northern ports. In 1823, one of these gentlemen made a voyage along the eastern coast of Canton, and visited several of the ports in the province of Fukkeën. This enterprise was followed by others, and great profits were realized. Soon a large number of ships, freighted with opium, appeared on the coast; but the local officers, fearful of an invasion, seized, beat and imprisoned those who ventured to trade with foreigners, and the profits began to decrease. In the mean time the trade, which had been commenced at Lintin, grew to an enormous extent, and is still flourishing, imperial edicts notwithstanding.

In 1832, the Lord Amherst was sent northward to visit the principal ports of China, Corea, Japan, and the Liewehew islands. Before her return, three other vessels were dispatched for the coast; and in October of the same year, the adventurous voyage of the *Sylph* was undertaken. From that time to the present the trade has been prosecuted with vigor, though confined chiefly to a single article, which, for the welfare of mankind, one could wish had never been cultivated in India or imported into China. This trade is carried on in defiance of the regulations of the imperial government. The people will trade even at the hazard of their lives and property. They have offered to furnish cargoes of teas for the home market; they have repeatedly expressed their regret that all foreign commerce should be restricted to Canton; and have always shown themselves to be the staunch supporters of free trade and friendly intercourse.

But it is not from illegal trade that we expect real benefit to accrue to British commerce. Such can be carried on only upon a comparatively limited scale. The great desideratum is to establish and secure our commercial relations by a regular treaty, which shall be strictly binding on both parties, based on the grand principle of mutual advantage. We will now endeavor to examine candidly the probability of forming such an arrangement, and point out those measures by which we may attain our object, hoping they may receive the approbation of the public of Great Britain. Our remarks are based on actual observation and personal acquaintance with the Chinese character and government, and are the results of careful reflection.

The constitution of China differs from that of every other country. The monarch, as heaven's son, is heaven's vicegerent, the sole and absolute ruler of the whole earth. His immediate subjects constitute the celestial empire, all others are barbarians, whom his clemency

cherishes or his just indignation repels. Princes reign under his sanction, and are in duty bound to pay him homage. Such is the creed of the cabinet at Peking; somewhat different, however, are the sentiments which influence its decrees. Though firm in the belief of the incomparable greatness of the celestial empire, and of the superiority of its inhabitants both in civilization and understanding, nevertheless, great officers of state aver that barbarians are fierce and crafty and therefore somewhat dangerous. Blending the term barbarian with that of foreigner, and deriving their ideas of the rest of the world from what they see of their neighbors, they apply the same opprobrious epithet to all foreigners indiscriminately. It would be degrading to the majesty of the celestial empire to stoop so low as to consider any nation civilized, which has not experienced the transforming influence of China, or to condescend to enter into a treaty with barbarians on terms of equality. It is evident, therefore, that no foreign envoy can find favor before the Chinese monarch, or derive any substantial benefit from negotiations, while looked upon in such a degrading light. If he hesitate to subscribe to the humiliation of the government from which he is sent, he is dismissed with anger; if he be mean enough to stoop and do homage, he is viewed as the representative of a humble vassal, and his nation registered in the imperial statistics as a tributary state.

The early embassies of the Portuguese during the Ming dynasty, and their subsequent envoys to the Tartar monarchs, all shared this fate. Though the most able Jesuits advocated their cause at the throne, they could not obtain a ratification of their right to Macao. The pope sent two ambassadors to the foot of the dragon-throne, and found, but too late, that the emperor of China disputed with him the supremacy of the earth. In the reign of Shunche, about 1650, the Dutch sent their first ambassador, who traded at Peking, and submitting to every indignity, in order to conciliate the Chinese, was treated with scorn. A repetition of the act of homage, met with the same result. They were restricted to a few commercial privileges, which they originally obtained by force, and subsequently preserved by bribes. Their ambassador near the close of the last century, yielded to the most humiliating demands, and was sent away in disgrace, although he enjoyed many friendly professions. The ill success of our own diplomatic missions is well known. Our first ambassador was treated politely because he did not degrade himself by making prostrations; however, he gained no advantages. Our second representative was dismissed in high dudgeon to atone for his stubbornness. Russian ambassadors, their treaty notwithstanding, have been tortured by petty annoyances, and sent back with scorn. Their residents at Peking are viewed as hostages, and are watched with a vigilant eye. The periodical envoys of the Corcans, Siamese, &c., are mere royal monopolists, and are treated with indescribable contempt.

Such is the manner in which the representatives of sovereign states and empires are received by the court at Peking. We have still to learn how we ought to treat a haughty, semi-civilized, despotic go-

vernment, in order to remove those obstacles which will always be thrown in our way, when we adopt the rules which are in use among Christian states. With regard to China, the more we have shown a wish to conciliate, the more certainly have we been treated with contempt. All foreign nations who have had intercourse with the celestial empire have labored under the same infatuation, and we have at least the consolation to know that we are not the only dupes.

The Chinese government pretends to view commerce as of very little importance. In its opinion, agriculture alone produces capital and maintains the state. A merchant may enrich himself, but he does so at the expense of others and to the injury of the public weal. The laws regulating the commerce of the nation are very imperfect. Much of the commerce is in the hands of licensed sharpers, and the duties are injudiciously levied, so that only a small revenue is brought into the imperial treasury. National commerce being held in this low estimation, it is natural to conclude that trade carried on in a remote part of the empire with a few barbarians cannot be considered as of great importance. The imperial cabinet has often declared that it is of no value, and consequently has made no laws to regulate it. In vain do we urge on the Chinese that it yields a great revenue and supplies funds for cases of emergency, since we cannot prove that very large sums ever come to the notice of the monarch, on whose nod its existence depends. It is imperial compassion alone that permits and nourishes the trade with distant foreigners. This is the language of the court and highest functionaries at Peking.

We have given these details to show how little can be expected from the good-will of the government in any negotiations we may design. There is one other reason which makes the emperor desirous of restricting commercial intercourse. Though always boasting of its irresistible power, the cabinet is fully aware of its weakness in martial and naval forces. The recent expeditions along the coast have proved that the united squadrons of the celestial empire are not able to drive away a single merchant ship, manned with a few Europeans. We have seen something of their boasted heroes, and we say not too much when we assert, that one British regiment could drive the armies of provinces before them. We have seen companies of Chinese and Tartar troops in full flight before a few British tars, who had not the least intention of fighting. These things are well known to the Chinese government. The great ministers of state are convinced that the admittance of barbarians into ports near the capital, would make the empire tremble to its foundations, if they were urged by petty annoyances to give proof of their innate fierceness. They have therefore safely lodged them in a corner of the empire. At Canton they never come in contact with the imperial army or government, but are placed under the paternal control of hong merchants and linguists, who have received the strictest orders to tutor and instruct them in order to subdue and restrain their fierceness.

Many enlightened philanthropists in Europe will coincide with the Chinese, and predict the overthrow of this government if British

subjects are admitted to the northern ports of the empire. They will bewail the disastrous consequences of such an event, and sincerely desire so great a misfortune may never happen. "Two centuries of continued intercourse at Canton have never produced a rebellion; and instead of demoralizing the degenerate Chinese, foreigners have introduced honest habits of dealing among native merchants, and stimulated the ingenuity of Chinese artisans. Why then should the good old order of things be now suddenly broken up?" There are others who call to mind the conquest of India, of which the Chinese are not ignorant, and predict a similar fate to the celestial empire. Such forebodings are truly ridiculous. There never has been shown the least inclination to make conquests in this quarter of the world, and no British minister of common sense would venture on so injudicious a plan.

We have now noticed the principal difficulties which we may expect to meet in forming a treaty with the Chinese government. There are also some circumstances which will doubtless facilitate a friendly arrangement, and which consequently we ought not to pass over in silence. The people of this country, in direct opposition to the government value their own interests more than they do national prejudices. They are a trafficking people, friendly to foreigners, and always fond of trade. Instead of willingly obeying the imperial edicts restrictive of commerce, they devise a thousand ways to set them at naught. To get gain they never hesitate to have recourse to bribes, stratagems, or force, as the case requires. By their friendly treatment of strangers who have been among them, they have shown that they are not of a misanthropic disposition, but on the contrary are averse to the antinational system of their government. In the strongest terms of approbation they have applauded the successful adventurers who have recently visited various parts of their coast. They are in this matter directly at variance with the despot and his cabinet. Hence the difficulty, and the utter impossibility, of enforcing the prohibitory edicts. They may perhaps yield obedience while smarting under the rod, but always when free from its terrors they instantly break away from the restrictive regulations.

It should be remembered that all the officers of government are not influenced by hostile feelings towards foreigners. We have found men among them, who either from motives of self-interest or from political reasons were in favor of foreign trade. It is true that as officers of his despotic government they have no will of their own, and are only organs of a vast automaton whose moving power is in Peking. Nevertheless there are persons of influence who have declared it to be their belief, that if a commercial treaty was proposed in a proper manner to his imperial majesty, he would surely listen to reasonable demands (not petitions); and they on their part would second our negotiations by representations in favor of foreign trade in their respective districts. They have openly expressed their regret that the commerce with foreigners should be confined to so narrow a space, and labor under so many restrictions, as

at Canton. They have done more than this; they have assisted in procuring purchasers for the cargoes of some of the ships which have visited their coast: and only when their rank and emoluments were put in jeopardy by showing too much favor to barbarians, have they changed their conduct and become silent. These are honorable expectations, differing in their views of sound policy from the mass of unprincipled, ignorant, and bigoted officers, who in their childish hostility would prevent all intercourse with those who come from afar. China, though an extensive country, with a vast population of three hundred and sixty millions, is extremely weak. The cabinet is aware of this imbecility, and will sacrifice every thing for the sake of tranquillity, choosing to display its power only in fulminating edicts. When these fail, they have no resource but to accommodate matters, and yield as little as possible.

Taoukwang, the present emperor of China, is a man of the most pacific disposition, who instead of annihilating daring rebels, begs their leaders to submit, and wages bloodless war against them by means of gold and silver bullets. He has had much to say against the extension of foreign trade, but if the matter was once brought home to his own bosom, which has never yet been done, and if he began to see the affair in a serious light and has no alternative but acquiescence in our proposals, we are persuaded that he would quietly yield to seeming necessity.

From these facts we may draw several important conclusions. The first is that we can expect nothing from humble petitions, and that if we wish to have a treaty with China, it must be dictated at the point of the bayonet, and enforced by arguments from the cannon's mouth. Against this course it will be urged, that as the Chinese government is averse to friendly negotiations, it is unnecessary to insist on such a measure, the more so since two attempts have already failed. It will be urged also that we have no right to interfere with the laws of China, a country to which we are admitted by mere sufferance. Intermeddling with its policy will draw upon us the wrath of Russia and France. Justice forbids us to cause bloodshed for the sake of a few commercial advantages. If we resort to force, the Chinese may imitate the example of the Japanese, and exclude all foreigners forever, or cut down the tea shrub and put an effectual stop to foreign commerce. Recourse to force has never had a beneficial effect. Ships of war have always been compelled to withdraw, and their presence here has only endangered the whole trade. We have threatened, and called in the aid of our Indian squadron, but have gained nothing. Let us now adopt conciliatory measures; then we may hope to gain the favor of the government, and having given a pledge of our peaceful intentions we may venture to solicit an extension of our commerce. In the mean while we will retain what we have got, and conform strictly to the laws of the country.

This reasoning is admirable. However, conciliatory measures, so strongly, so frequently, and so justly recommended, instead of producing friendly feelings, have only rendered us contemptible in

the view of this government, because we have sacrificed our national honor and social privileges for the attainment of temporary commercial advantages. The more we have humbled ourselves, the greater has been the scorn with which we have been treated. Once or twice, indeed, we have resorted to force, but we have never persisted in our demands, nor fulfilled our threats. In this we have acted unwisely. We abhor bloodshed and that policy which would build up its own prosperity on the ruins of others. We advocate no course which is repugnant to justice or the law of nations. Since conciliatory measures have failed, let us henceforth take a middle course, that of firm resistance to oppression and arrogance, allowing no encroachment on our rights or insult to our national honor to pass with impunity. No man, we believe, who is intimately acquainted with the government and character of the Chinese has ever expressed a word dissenting from the course we here recommend. Staunton, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, Urnston, Marjoribanks, and Morrison, have all advocated conciliatory measures, with firm resistance to unlawful exactions of the local authorities.

The first step towards our coming to a proper understanding with the Chinese, must be to gain from them a full acknowledgement of Great Britain as an independent state. In the imperial records our country is ranked with Corea, Siam, &c. So long as we are made to figure among the vassals and feudatories of the flowery nation, it will be in vain for us to propose a treaty on terms of equality and reciprocity, or ask for our ambassadors and merchants any better treatment than they have hitherto received.

In concluding a treaty we should be careful to secure the constant residence of a British minister at the court of Peking, a definite tariff, abolition of the cohong's monopoly, with full permission to trade at all the ports along the whole coast, wherever there is a custom-house, and also at the capital. It should be stipulated that the minister at court enjoy all the privileges and honors that are usually granted to such functionaries by civilized and friendly nations. The duties on all articles, whether imported or exported, should be fixed and known; and the present cohong system of eumsha, measurement, and linguist fees, with the endless list of other items, should be swept away at once and forever. No one can doubt that the present monopoly of the 'mandarin merchants' is injurious to free trade; and the sooner it ceases the better both for the Chinese and foreigners. An enumeration of the ports, to which access should be had, is here unnecessary; suffice it to remark, that the coast abounds with safe and spacious harbors, all of which, so far as they may be serviceable to commerce, should at once be opened to foreign vessels. For our countrymen, who may visit these harbors, liberty of free intercourse with the natives and that of locomotion, should be stipulated. No longer let the Chinese separate a man from his wife and family, and confine him to prison-limits, as they have hitherto done. Only let our consuls, at the several ports, have proper authority given them, and we may hope they will be able to check wanton resistance to the laws of the country

and exercise such a control over British subjects as to render any interference on the part of the Chinese government unnecessary.

As the duties to be levied on exports and imports will constitute the pivot on which our good or ill success must turn, those to whom the business of negotiating is entrusted should make themselves familiar with the Chinese system of custom-house duties. Care should be taken not to throw the revenues of the trade into the hands of local officers, as has been done at Canton. And, while we provide for the security of our own property, we should see well to it that those with whom we trade are protected from those 'squeezes' which have hitherto been so injurious to our commerce. Another point that should be guarded against is, the publication of insulting edicts. The offensive language hitherto used, greatly to the injury of foreigners, should on no account be permitted. But it is unnecessary for us to dwell on these particulars. We will now proceed to the difficult task of pointing out some of the measures which seem requisite to effect a treaty.

Here it may be asked, what right have the Chinese to enforce their system of excluding foreigners from their country? Can any civilized nation, living on the same globe, under the same heavens, being created by the same God, guided by the same law of nature, interdict all friendly intercourse between itself and the inhabitants of other countries? Common sense, reason, and the law of nations all exclaim against such an unnatural procedure. But since the Chinese have been pleased to adopt this course, some may affirm, we have no right to force them from it. In answer to this it should be stated, that the Chinese as a nation are decidedly in favor of intercourse with foreigners. Many officers of government are also in favor of it. The distinction between the people of China and their government is so great that it ought not to be overlooked. The welfare of the great majority of the nation surely should not be regarded with indifference. We have no wish to meddle with the internal affairs of the government; but we will never allow that arbitrary restrictions respecting foreign commerce, enforced in defiance of the wishes of a great people, are entitled to the respect of other nations.

Timidity and insolence are two prominent characteristics of the Chinese government, whose conduct (to compare great things with small) is like that of a village cur. The little animal barks furiously, pursues and tries to bite the stranger who is unprovided with a stick, particularly if he runs; but when he turns round, the cur draws back; if he lifts his stick, the cur flies; if he actually strikes, the cur becomes more cautious in future not to be the aggressor, and even endeavors to conciliate the offended party by fawning and wagging his tail and licking the hand that gave the blow. This is a true picture of the conduct of the Chinese government, as every one knows who is familiar with its history. Every document, therefore, presented to the emperor or his ministers should be couched in the strongest language; and, lest the government should suppose we wish to imitate them, 'the action must be suited to the word.' The show of force will suffice.

It is absurd to talk of bloodshed. No Chinese soldier will stand in the ranks to be shot down; no man-of-war keep her station till a broad-side is poured into her. No great officer of state will refuse a reasonable demand when it is made in a proper tone. The voyages to the northeast coast of China have filled the court with fear. The emperor himself, not long ago, asked the governor of Cheihle whether it would not be necessary to fortify the mouth of the Pihho, because a single barbarian merchant ship had reached Shantung. We do not wish Great Britain to commence hostilities against the Chinese; we only desire that our country would treat this government as it is, weak, decrepit, haughty, and knowing how to be liberal and friendly only when it is forced to be so. No fleets and large expenditure of treasure are wanted. There are only needed a few frigates and sloops of war, under the command of a resolute man, who should go directly to Peking, with a treaty ready prepared for subscription, and tell the members of the imperial cabinet that he has received plenipotentiary powers to negotiate, and that he will not leave the capital till he has accomplished the object of his mission. It may be urged that we have no right to act thus; but if China rejects international laws, are the same binding on us in regard to China? Treat the government with civility, and it is regarded as weakness; approach the officers with a frowning aspect, and you conciliate their favor. "If you supplicate, you are confessedly too weak to demand, and being so, we can have no motive for granting your requests; but since you make demands, and have power to enforce them, we must yield." From the emperor to the lowest magistrate in the country, this is the sentiment which everywhere controls the policy of the Chinese. As soon as our sloops and frigates approach the coast north of Canton, the Chinese would fear not only for the stoppage of their trade but also of those supplies of grain, which annually and in great quantities are conveyed by their rivers and canals to the capital.

We have now sketched the leading measures requisite for forming a treaty with the Chinese. Let Great Britain be known as an independent state, as the greatest naval power on earth, sincere in intentions, upright in dealings, faithful in promises, bold in enterprises, undaunted in dangers, unmoved by threats, and the magic spell, which has so long kept us aloof from the imperial government and caused us to be viewed and treated as enemies, will be dissolved, and henceforth we shall be regarded, as we indeed are, the promoters of commerce, and the true friends of the celestial empire.

Note. We quite agree with our correspondent that "*we have yet to learn how we ought*" to treat a haughty, semi-civilized, despotic government. Still we are of opinion that the nations of the west—Great Britain, France, and the United States of America, not to mention any others,—ought without further delay to open a friendly intercourse with the emperor of China. Surely there are relative duties among nations; but with China, they have hitherto been neglected.—We do not know precisely what our correspondent means by "arguments from the cannon's mouth," when at the same time he declaims against hostilities. We are the advocates of energetic and decisive measures, and think plenipotentiaries ought to be sent direct to Peking, and in such a manner as to secure the respect and protection due to the representatives of independent nations.

ART. II. *Island of Bali: its situation, divisions, lakes, population, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, government, language, education, and religion.*

IN the survey of the Indian Archipelago, published in our second volume, (page 385,) Bali was included among the sixteen islands, which, with regard to size, constituted one of the four classes into which the whole group was divided. Our attention is now called to this island by a letter before us, dated "Bali, November 5th, 1825," written by an Armenian gentleman residing there. An extract from his letter will serve as an introduction to an account of the island, which we have compiled from the papers of Raffles, Medhurst, and others. He says :

"We left Singapore on the 16th of August, having contrary winds and waters. On the 21st, at half past ten o'clock, the brig ran and sat over rocks and reefs; she remained there for a full half hour, knocking and thumping, which shook her frame dreadfully; we lost all hopes of our safety, and the ship was full of cries and lamentations. I stood firm in my belief of a providential help, yet ready at His call. I got myself into the long-boat, went round about, and found at the stern of the ship twelve fathoms of water; immediately returned to the ship, informed the captain of it, and the next moment the brig was again afloat. * * * * It took two full months for us to reach this part of Bali, which to the eye is one of the most beautiful and verdant spots I ever saw, well populated and conducive to trade: yet the place is full of sickness, the natives are troubled with constant diseases, and it appears to be a poison to settlers; it does not, however, hurt much the seafaring people, because they live upon the water, yet they sometimes suffer. The diseases are of a bilious kind, with chilling cold, hot fevers, pain in the head and loins, coughing, swelling of the spleen, and weakness of the body; but its first symptoms are headache and stupidity. We have no doctors here, nor do the natives study medicine.

"Bali contains some volcanoes, and their eruptions poison the air, the waters, and every thing in them. The country is governed by many heads, who are called rajahs or kings; the weakest submits to the powerful according to the times; they seem savage in appearance, yet are friendly, charitable, and moderate. In general, the people do not burn their dead, nor even their wives and concubines; but among the great, wives and concubines or slaves are sometimes burnt, which they say is done by freewill: this is not true, for others say the freewill is asked, and if refused, they then give them something to eat and drink, which intoxicates them, and thereby they draw the party to consent, when a nod or shake of the head is enough. But if they cannot even get this, they then murder them by some false pretence or other. However, it seems to be one

of the greatest honors which they can enjoy to have some one burnt along with them, no matter who.

“The Balinese believe in one supreme God, and in future rewards and punishments; yet they worship many and various images, which they call mediators for the remission of their sins. They detest the Mohammedans, eat pork, and if need be, are not averse to any other eating. They are punctual in paying their debts; but not a single man will work, except in attending his plough. The women are the merchants, and often the carriers of their wares. The men go with their heads naked, and the women with their bosoms open. There are but few poor people, for their country abounds with plenty, and they need no great labor to provide for themselves.

“The present queen, Chokordy, was invited to follow the late king who died about a year ago; she refused to be burnt. The said king had a concubine, with an only son and heir, who insisted on his mother’s following his father to ashes; and she out of modesty consented to do so, but at the pile of fire, refused; the consequence was, that the said unnatural son drew his kris, stabbed her through, and plunged her into the deep.

“I have not yet made any progress into the interior, because of my subordination to our captain; I do not wish to act in any way without his consent, which I shall apply for in one of these days. The soil is extremely rich, and produces almost every plant whether native or foreign, and the least encouragement will make it a country of great value. The English carry large quantities of the best rice to China. The island produces rice in abundance, sapan wood, cocoa oil, hides, rattans, bird’s nests, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats, bears, and many feathered fowls.” * * *

Thus far we have quoted from the letter of the Armenian. Sir Stamford Raffles visited Bali prior to 1815. The Rev. W. H. Medhurst visited it in the winter of 1829–30. According to the latest account, the island is divided into eight states, namely, Bahling, Karangassam, Kalongkong, Gianjer, Badong, Bangli, Mangoei, and Tabannan. The first of these is situated on the north side of the island, and includes a rich and fertile plain about thirty miles in length and ten in breadth; Djambarana is included in this state and is situated west from it on the shores of the straits which separate Bali from Java. Karangassam occupies the northeast corner of the island, near the strait of Lombok. Kalongkong adjoins Karangassam, and runs more inland; it includes the port of Casamba and is the oldest and most important state of Bali, its princes tracing their descent from those of Java, and having once possessed authority over the whole island. Next to Kalongkong is Gianjer, extending southward to Badong, which forms the southeast corner of the island and has a treaty with the authorities of the Netherlands: an agent of that government has resided there for the last few years, in order ‘to purchase slaves and recruit corps of native troupes.’ Bangli, called also Tamau Bali, ‘the garden of Bali,’ is an inland state, lying between the two ranges of hills, one on the north the other on the

south, and occupying a beautiful spot of arable land, where the climate is cool and the soil fruitful. West from Badong is Mangoei, a large, rich, and populous state. Tabannan is another large inland district, bounded by Djambarana and Baliling on the north and west, and by Mangoei on the east, having only a small part of its territory on the seacoast.

Bali has several lakes, which are situated near the tops of high mountains, several thousand feet above the level of the sea. These contain fresh water and have tides, [?] corresponding with those of the sea. Their depths are great; the largest is about four miles across and twelve in circumference. They contain sufficient water to irrigate the whole country, and are of great value, there being no rivers of any magnitude on the island. By means of these lakes the diligent husbandman is enabled to obtain water enough for all his wants, and consequently two crops of rice are taken from the ground annually, and the price of it is sometimes as low as one rupee per peck. The names of these lakes are Batur, Baratau, Bocjan, and Tambilingan.

The soil of the island is generally fertile. On the plains a loamy black soil is common, and there is much volcanic matter mixed with it; for in addition to a volcano on the east of Bali, which is continually at work, the eruption of that on Sambawa in 1815 covered the whole island with ashes, and in some places "more than a foot in depth."—Here we will introduce an account of a "falling mountain," which was occasioned by an earthquake about twenty years ago. The shock was violent; "buildings were thrown down, heavy things were removed out of their places, and all the people felt sick with apprehension; when suddenly one of the hills above Baliling gave way, and several immense rocks, some fifty feet square, were dislodged from their places, and carrying with them abundance of smaller stones, earth, and water, did not stop in their course till they were precipitated into the sea. This falling of the mountain, might have been occasioned partly by the earthquake, and partly by the force of the water of the upland lake, which bursting out its sides, carried rocks and ground along with it into the ocean. The whole surface of the country between the mountain and the sea, an extent of five or six miles, was thus overwhelmed in an instant in one undistinguished ruin: fields and plantations, houses, cattle, and men, were at once covered by and crushed under the falling mass; and the sea, agitated by the plunging of the rocks into its waves, burst the bound which nature had assigned it, and came pouring over the land in return; thus were the remaining houses upon the beach, which had escaped the mountain's crash, suddenly swept away by the foaming waves; the walled and tiled buildings of the Chinese were immediately overturned, and the light bamboo dwellings of the Bugis were carried wholesale to about a gun-shot distance from the place where they once stood. Those who were crushed and drowned by the breaking in of the sea, were more than the sufferers by the breaking out of the mountain, and the whole number of

persons deprived of life on this occasion are reckoned to exceed a thousand."

The population of Bali is estimated to be seven hundred thousand. The people generally have an open, independent look, and to those who are accustomed to the mildness and servility of the natives of Java, their conduct appears rough and even surly. The Balinese are of about the middle size of Asiatics, larger and more athletic than the Malays. The men employ themselves only in those labors which are connected with the cultivation of the soil; and to obtain their two crops of rice annually, occupies them only about one fourth of their time: the other part of it they waste in cock and cricket-fighting, gambling, smoking opium, and in sauntering from place to place; and when short of money they expect their wives to supply their wants. The women are sadly circumstanced; if left orphans and without brothers to take care of them while young, they immediately become the property of the rajah, to use or abuse, hire or sell, as he thinks proper. When marriageable, instead of being wooed as western ladies are, or bought like Turkish maidens, they are actually ravished and stolen away by their brutal lovers, who seize them by surprize, and carry them off with disheveled hair and tattered garments to the woods. When brought back from thence, and reconciliation is effected with the enraged friends, the poor female becomes the slave of her rough lover by a certain compensation being paid to her relatives. She must now work for the support of her partner, cook the food, attend the market, carrying the wares and the produce most frequently herself, and must see to it that she bring home gain enough to support the family, and maintain the intemperance and extravagance of her husband. Hard indeed is their lot, and severe the burdens put upon them by those who ought to protect and treat them with kindness. Would that the blessings of Christianity might once spread their genial influence over this land, then would most of these evils cease!

"The dress of the natives," says Mr. Medhurst, "is very simple and sparing, consisting merely of a sarong (or chequered cloth) round the waist, falling down to the knees, and blue and white coarse cloth, that is sometimes either thrown over the shoulders, tied round the middle, or used for a covering at night. None of the people, great or small, male or female, are ever seen with a jacket, or any certain covering for the upper part of the body; the men when cold wrap their shoulders in their coarse cloth, and the women sometimes allow their scarfs to fall negligently over their bosoms, but more frequently they are open and exposed, and they do not seem to feel the least reserve or reluctance at being gazed on by strangers. They never wear handkerchief on the head like the Malays, but tie their hair when long and inconvenient, with a strip of cloth, or even with a wisp of grass. The most favorite bandage for the hair, is generally a piece of list, taken from the edge of European broad cloth. In front, where the sarong is bound round the waist, they generally stick a small pouch made of grass or rushes, which serves them for

a pocket, in which they keep their betel, tobacco, opium, and sometimes their cash. This pouch is generally a foot long and half a foot broad, and being stiff, sticks out a considerable way before them, serving them for a resting place for their cloth which sometimes hangs over it, or for their hands which they lazily fold in front, and recline on their ponch, to prevent their dangling down as they walk. Each man has his kris, stuck into his girdle behind; the handles of these are generally of wood, but sometimes of ivory and generally manufactured on the island, and are valued according to the generations they have passed through, or the number of people they have slain. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men, except that they have a finer scarf or salindong than that worn by the men, and tie their hair up much in the same way, as is usual in Java. The king's women and female relations walk out with a profusion of jessamines in their hair, so that the whole head is whitened, and the neck covered with them, and their scarfs being of a light color, they present altogether not an inelegant appearance. There is otherwise no apparent distinction between the dress of the high and low, and I have seen a mean man in a sarong as fine and as much interwoven with gold, as that worn by the chiefs themselves.

“ Their houses are generally small, with mud walls and thatched roofs; several of these small dwellings are built together and the whole inclosed with a mud wall; in each inclosure, there is generally one more neat and respectable than the others, which is built of brick, with carved doors, varnished windows, and painted pillars; this is probably the residence of the oldest or most important person in a family, and being rather substantial and secure would serve for a store-house or treasury of the household. Their houses are about fifteen or twenty feet square, and eight high, built on small terraces, two feet above the level of the ground; some of them open on two or more sides, and some are inclosed all round. The unburnt bricks with which their walls are built, are merely pieces of clay, squeezed together by the hand, and hardened in the sun: underneath, there is sometimes a foundation of rough stones and coral, but the upper part of the wall is finished with these sun-dried lumps of mud. The king's palace at Baliling is on the same plan, and with the exception of a new and rather elegant door way differs little from the dwellings of the common people. The Chinese say, that the rajah abstains from beautifying his palace out of compassion to his people, who would have to work much and without hire, in order to bring it into a state of complete repair.

“ The Balinese have a few manufactures which may be noticed: every family has its loom, which is worked by the women, and employed in weaving coarse sarongs and salindongs, with cotton thread, the produce of the country, and intertwined with coarse gold thread imported by the Chinese. Almost every Balinese has one of these sarongs about him, but many may be seen with chintzes and battics, the produce of the European and Batavian markets. They

also spin a great deal of cotton thread, which is exported to Java, and used by the Chinese as wick for candles. Potteries are common in Bali, and all their earthen pots used in cooking are manufactured on the island. Their pans appear thin and well baked, and their water ewers are of a peculiar construction, with a spout like the Javanese, but with a different kind of hand piece. Their cutlery and hardware is good, the Balinese having a peculiar method of hardening or tempering their steel, by which means their krisés and weapons are sharp. They buy iron and steel from the Chinese who import it from Java, and work it up with bits of cast iron taken from broken Chinese pans, the hardness of which they particularly esteem, and so incorporate it with the wrought iron and steel as to render their weapons particularly hard. Their krisés and spears are therefore good, and their common cleavers or bill-hooks are so sharp, that they go through the wood in a very short time. The Balinese blacksmiths are also able to make gun barrels, and even rifles, but for the locks they are indebted to the Chinese, who import them from Java. They bore their pieces with an instrument turned by the hand, and render the grooves even by working them on lead. Their instruments are few and simple, their forge small, and worked by a pair of upright bellows such as we find described in Raffle's Java. Various articles of food are also manufactured by the Balinese, such as black sugar from the areca palm, which is plentiful and cheap in Bali. Salt is made in great abundance at Lebran and other places, and is very pure and white. They construct a number of baskets about three or four feet in diameter, in the form of an inverted cone, and supported on sticks, each of which they partly fill with sand and earth, and then pour the salt water thereon; after dripping through, they spread the residuum on flat shallow earthen beds, about twenty feet square, and allow it to evaporate in the sun; after which they put it again into the baskets and washing it thoroughly with salt-water, and evaporating it a second time, they obtain the salt pure and white, like the best table salt.

“Their fisheries are not so profitable as those of Java, owing to the depth of water around the Balinese shores; there are still however some hundreds of people employed in them at each of the principal places, and sufficient is obtained for the consumption of the inhabitants near the sea-coast. They go out to fish in a small thin kind of boat called by the natives *jeo-kong*, which is of such a singular construction as to merit a few remarks. One that I measured was found to be about ten feet long, only one foot broad, and a foot deep; but it was provided with outriggers on each side as long as the boat itself, and extending about four feet from its sides. These outriggers were made of hollow bamboo so that they would not easily sink, and were attached to the boat by crooked pieces of wood, very much like the wings of a bird, or the legs of a grass hopper: the natives call them the boat's arms and legs, and sometimes when the boat lies over in a high wind, they go out on these outriggers to balance her and keep her in good trim. The mast is composed of

a light piece of bamboo, just put against the stern of the boat, by a groove cut in it; this meets another coming from the head at right angles, about the centre of the sail which is three-cornered and suspended between these two bamboos: they get on pretty fast when under way. They do not dare to go far out to sea in these small boats, but keep within a mile or two of the shore. The hull of the boat is hollowed out of a single tree, and the whole expense of it is not more than ten rupees, or fourteen shillings English money.

“The trade at the port of Baliling is carried on principally in foreign praws which visit the island from various places, the Balinese themselves having few praws, and seldom venturing far from their own shores. From the great island of Ceram at the back of Amboina, about ten praws come every year: their time of arrival is in October, and of their return in January. They bring nutmegs, tortoise-shell, a kind of medicinal bark called Masoodji, very much prized by the natives of Java, and other articles common to the eastern islands. Their praws are manned by able bodied Caffries, brought from the coast of New Guinea, who speak the Malay language in a very distinct and clear way, and in a determined kind of tone, as though they had been accustomed to command rather than to obey. Their praws are all tied and pinned together with wooden pins, without an iron nail about them, and when they arrive at Ceram, they pull the whole to pieces, and each man carrying a plank or a beam, they store the praws up in their village, till it is time to go to sea again. Between Bali and Java, the trade is carried on in Chinese praws, about ten of which are employed, that make half a dozen voyages a year. They carry coarse cloths, chintzes, and battic handkerchiefs to Bali, and receive in return dried beef, hides and tallow, together with a portion of the Masoodji bark and nutmegs brought from Ceram. Their lading generally amounts to 20 or 30,000 rupees value; the profit on the cargo from Java yields about ten per cent., but that on the return voyage much more. Besides the Ceram and Chinese praws, Bali is also visited by Bugis praws, a dozen of which come from Sambawa, twenty from a part of the Celebes, and twenty more from Singapore; the latter are the most richly laden, and bring annually about twenty chests of opium to Baliling. Besides these, many more praws go to the ports of Padang and Badong, both of which have trade superior to that of Baliling. Two or three square rigged vessels visit the island periodically to lay in cargoes of dried beef, and cocoanut oil, besides those which touch occasionally, and some Arab vessels which come once a year with opium.

“Most of the necessaries of life are very cheap on Bali, one rupee and a half being sufficient to maintain a man comfortably a whole month. Rice on the sea coast is three rupees per pecul, but further in the interior, and particularly in the district of Tabanuan, it is only one rupee for the same quantity. Cocoanut oil may be obtained at from 4 to 6 rupees per pecul, salt at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, fat cows 4 rupees each, fresh beef 5 cents per pound, and dried beef 9 rupees

per pecul, horses from 15 to 20 rupees, and pigs 7 rupees per pecul; hides half a rupee each; tallow 12 to 14 rupees, and cocoanuts 1 rupee per 100, and duck's eggs 10 rupees per 1000. The masoodji bark sells in Baliling for 20 rupees per pecul; and kasoomba, a red kind of flower much used on Java for dying, fetches 20 per pecul. This may be obtained by the coyang if required. Bali produces several peculs of birds' nests, second sort got at Bangle, 100 coyangs of cocoanut oil, 1000 coyangs of rice, much black sugar, and a great quantity of excellent tobacco, for exportation. Their weights and measures are nearly the same as on Java—the pecul containing 100 catties, and the coyang 30 peculs; the gantang however is large, containing about 19 catties. The money current on Bali consists solely of Chinese pice or cash, with a hole in the centre, which has been in use here from time immemorial. They value them at half a cent, and 600 may be obtained for a silver dollar. They however put them up in hundreds and thousands; two hundred called *satak*, are equal to one rupee; and a thousand called *sapaku*, are valued at five rupees. Very little other coin is seen on Bali, though they would have no objection to Spanish dollars, and the Chinese would know how to exchange them. Articles most in demand among them, are coarse cotton goods, chintzes, batties, opium, China basins, pans, iron, steel, gun benjamin, sandal-wood, &c. The duties charged are 4 per cent. on all sales effected, which are generally through the medium of the Shahbandar, who levies 2 per cent. on the buyer and 2 per cent. on the seller: purchases are charged at the same rate: opium pays a duty of 4 or 5 rupees per ball, equally divided between the buyer and the seller, and besides all these duties, a present is expected to be made to the Shahbandar, according to the amount of trade expected to be carried on. Presents are also looked for by the rajah, if visited, and by his great men, if any business is to be done with them. The presents usually made consist of raw silk, a pound or two of which is thought an appropriate gift. There are no settled duties on inland trade, (these having been paid at the out ports,) only on passing from one country to another, presents must be made to the various rajahs to secure their favors. At the bazars, the poor people pay one pice a head on entering, and this entitles them to trade the whole day."

The highlands of Bali are generally wooded, but the wood produced does not seem to be strong or durable. Fruit trees are common, particularly mangoes. The system of husbandry is remarkably simple, and the implements used are of a very primeval order. The plough has no iron about it, the share being formed of hard wood. There is no land expressly devoted to grazing, though the breed of cattle is extremely fine, being generally larger than that on Java, and every animal fat, plump, and good-looking. The horses are small, but sturdy, carrying heavy burdens across the mountains, and sometimes for a short journey bearing up under two or three hundred weight. Deer and tigers abound on the hills, where they are pursued by sportsmen. Dearth and famine are unknown in the

island; and so rich and various are the productions, that the poorest of the people are able to obtain all the necessaries of life. Fevers, cutaneous disorders, ulcers, and dropsies, are the most prevalent diseases among the inhabitants. The small-pox has sometimes also raged violently.

Of the government of Bali we can say but little, except that it seems to be both hereditary and monarchical: the authority of the rajahs, however, is not so unlimited as to render them entirely independent of the will of the people or the customs and laws of state. The government has never been in the hands of Europeans, but always in those of the native chiefs. The revenues are derived from customs and portcharges, from a land-tax, marriage 'fines,' from the sale of the wives and daughters with the property of persons deceased, and from the sale of culprits. In fact, "all malefactors among the men and all unfortunates among the women, become immediately the slaves of the king. Some of these he employs in working for him, and some he sends out to trade on condition of their bringing him a certain portion of the profits; some when old and useless, or flagrant offenders, are kried out of the way; and some of better promise are sold to the Chinese, who dispose of them to the Dutch, or to French vessels visiting the different sea-ports. Prisoners taken in war may be dealt with in the same way, and poor unprotected persons, who have no relatives to befriend them, are in danger of sharing the same fate. At Bali Badong, a person was established on behalf of the Netherlands' government, to buy up these people and transport them to Java, to be employed as soldiers in the Dutch service: the contract was, it appears, for one thousand fighting men at 20 dollars a head; about one half of this number, supplied during the last two years (1828 and 1829), have cost the government, including agency and transport, about 20,000 dollars. No persons are chosen for this purpose, but young able-bodied men, the old, infirm, and deformed being rejected; and as soon as a sufficient number are collected together, the colonial cruizers come to take them away. Last year, two French ships came from the Mauritius, one to Badong, and the other to Padang, both to buy slaves. These preferred women and valued them according to their youthful and plump appearance; for young women they gave generally 150 rupees, 50 for the middle aged, and rejected the old ones. Boys were also bought by them, but they seldom took grown up men as they might prove too stiff and stubborn for their management. These vessels took away about 500 slaves between them, and talked of coming again; the time of their arrival is generally in the beginning of the year, and of their return in March."

Useful knowledge is at a low ebb among the people of Bali. There are no regular schools, except among the Mohammedans for learning Arabic.

"The language of the Balinese differs in some respects from the Javanese, though evidently of the same family; a person acquainted with the Javanese would not have much difficulty in understanding

the Balinese, and with a little practice will be able to speak it himself. In the alphabet, there is some difference in the arrangement, and the Balinese invariably omit one of the letters called *do besar*, or the great D. In the way of marking the end of a word, the Balinese differ from the Javanese, and they pronounce letters which would in Javanese be half mute, which they call the *aksari panji*. The terms of the Balinese contain a mixture of Madurese and some Malay with the Javanese; and that spoken about the king generally resembles the *bahsa dalam* "court language," or the *kawi*, "ancient languages," of the Javanese. Their books are written on the palmyra leaf, as in India, but the letters, instead of being engraved with an iron stile, are cut in with the point of a knife. Their writing is clumsy and indistinct, owing to the awkwardness of the instrument, and the various slips and omissions which they make, render it difficult for a stranger to decypher their meaning. The persons acquainted with letters are few, owing to the want of places of public instruction, and those who venture to write are still fewer because they are afraid of incurring the displeasure of their superiors if they form their letters so as to offend against their superstitious prejudices. The books generally treat of mythological stories, and they have some collections of '*undang undang*,' or laws, to which they refer, and by which they profess to govern their states. Their music is similar to the Javanese, but much inferior: of paintings they have a few specimens, representing war-boats, sailing upon nothing, and men fighting and dancing in the air."

From these details we are prepared to expect that the religious condition of the Balinese must be very bad. The frequent burning of widows is a proof of this. Islamism prevails to some extent, but the most prevalent faith is the Hindoo, and is thus described in the journal of Mr. Medhurst.

"The religion professed by the Balinese is generally Hindooism, for though they differ in some respects from the Hindoos, yet there are traces enough discoverable to prove that their faith must have been derived from that people. They acknowledge Brahma as the supreme, whom they speak of with high respect, and whom they suppose to be the god of fire: next to him they rank Vishnu, who is said to preside over the rivers of waters; and thirdly comes Segara, the god of the sea; '*segara*' meaning the sea, in the Javanese and Balinese languages. They also speak of Rain, who sprung from an island at the confluence of the Jumna and Gunga; and I distinctly recognized in one of their temples an image of Ganesa, with an elephant's head, and one of Doorga, standing on a bull. They have a great veneration for the cow, not eating its flesh, nor wearing its skin, nor doing any thing to the injury of that animal; I observed also an image of a cow in one of their sacred enclosures, which seemed to have been put there as an object of worship.

"Their temples are numerous; near Baliling and Sangsit I noticed upwards of a dozen sacred enclosures, in each of which there were as many little shrines or temples. These enclosures were

generally from 100 to 50 feet square, surrounded with a mud wall, and mostly divided into two squares which may be called inner and outer courts. In the outer court, we generally observed a pair of large waringin trees, something like the banyan, and casting a pleasant and agreeable shade all around. The second court was appropriated to the shrines of the gods which were small huts, differing in size from 6 or 8, to 9 or 12 feet square. Some were built of brick and covered with straw, and others were of wood covered with *gamooty*, a kind of black hairy substance obtained from the areca palm. Some were open, having only a slight wicker work entwined between the posts; and others were closed with little doors in front, which on opening we found to contain nothing but a few offerings of fruits and flowers, and in one instance a row of images made of mud, representing the various gods of the Hindoo system. Outside the shrines, we sometimes met with a couple of rude images, formed of hardened clay, which seemed to have been placed there as guardians of the shrines. But all were in a state of dilapidation and decay;—some of the images had lost their heads, others their arms and most of the shrines were tottering to decay, with foundations giving way, and roofs falling in, indicative both of the indolent character of the worshipers and the very perishing materials of which their gods were made.

“The attendance on these temples seems very frequent; we observed processions on the sea side, during our stay, and arrived at one while the worshipers were inside performing their vows. An old man met us at the gate, and seemed displeased at our approach, saying the women would be alarmed if we attempted to enter; and after trying in vain to pacify him and to assure him of our harmless intention, we were obliged to pass on without seeing how they celebrated their worship. Idolatrous processions are common, and may be witnessed daily. They consist generally of a train of women and children, preceded and followed by a few men and boys. The females all carry fruits and flowers on their heads as offerings; and the men are employed, some in carrying the sacrificial implements, and others in bearing the chair of the god himself, while a few walk by the side of the divinity, chaunting hymns to his honor as they go along. When arrived at the temples they offer part of what they have brought, and feast on the rest; after a few hours they return, and generally in the evening, when they may be heard chaunting along the road to a great distance. Beside these daily offerings of fruits and flowers, national sacrifices are sometimes made, when buffaloes, goats, and pigs are slain, and offered up to the gods in order to procure fruitful seasons and national prosperity. They have a set of priests who are called Brahmins, or more generally Idas; these all belong to one family; they intermarry with no other tribe and neither eat nor drink with those of another caste; thus is the priesthood hereditary and exclusive; all who belong to the profession are called Idas, but it is not till they have arrived at the height of their order, that they are called Brahmins.

These priests are generally known by wearing their hair long; and when they perform any religious ceremonies, are arrayed in a particular dress and adorned with the cord of the Brahmaus as in Hindoostan, which the Balinese call ganitree: they do not appear to work or trade, but are supported by the fees given at funerals, or burnings, when they officiate in performing the ceremonies, and consecrating the water in which the dead bodies are washed."

ART. III. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: first quarterly report, from the 4th of November 1835 to the 4th of February 1836.*
Conducted by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

[We have been asked repeatedly, how the hospital is supported? In reply we state; its pecuniary responsibilities have been assumed by Dr. Parker, in behalf of the A.B.C.F.M., the benevolent society, under whose auspices he came to the East. Dr. P. receives no salary, or any aid except so much as is necessary to defray his own expenses and those of the hospital: the latter, for the quarter, were \$454,84. Several generous donations for the support of the institution have been received from benevolent persons in Canton. It is known that many others are also desirous of aiding in the same way. We are requested, therefore, to state that such donations will be thankfully received by Dr. Parker and the Editor of the Chinese Repository in Canton, and by Dr. Colledge in Macao; and that all the sums received shall be duly acknowledged, and carefully appropriated to the support of the hospital. It is designed to make the institution permanent, and hoped that it may increase in usefulness as it advances in age. The number of blind among the Chinese is very great. Not long ago we ascertained from official records that there were in and about this city 4750 blind persons. This number could not, we suppose, have included one half of those who have diseased eyes.—By a letter which has just reached Canton, we are informed that a Dispensary for the benefit of the sick and afflicted has recently been opened at Bangkok in Siam by D. B. Bradley, M. D. It is stated in the letter that the number of patients often exceeded one hundred a day. However, this *tun boon* "doing good" every day, being "contrary to the laws of the Siamese empire," has been interdicted; but was likely soon to be resumed.]

ENCOURAGED by the success of a dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, where, from the 1st of January 1835 to the following August, more than one thousand were received, it was resolved, on my return to Canton, to open a similar institution here. The successful experiments made by doctors Pearson, Colledge, and others, both at Canton and Macao, left no doubt of the feelings with which the Chinese would welcome such an attempt. After some delay, the factory No. 7 in Fungtac hong was rented of Howqua, the senior member of the cohong, at \$500 per annum. Its retired situation, and direct communication with a street, so that patients

could come and go without annoying foreigners by passing through their hongs, or excite the observation of natives by being seen to resort to a foreigner's house, rendered it a most suitable place for the purpose. Besides a large room in the second story, where two hundred may be comfortably seated and prescribed for, the house can afford temporary lodgings for at least forty patients. The dense population of Canton rendered it probable that a single class of diseases would furnish as many applicants as could be treated and accommodated; however it was designed to admit exceptions in cases of peculiar interest, and promise. Diseases of the eye were selected as those the most common in China; and being a class in which the native practitioners are most impotent, the cures, it was supposed, would be as much appreciated as any other. The anticipation that a single class of diseases would furnish full employment for one physician was soon realized, and patients in great numbers have been sent away because no more could be received at that time. As will appear from the report, a case of peculiar interest directed my attention to the ear, and this fact was construed by many into a tacit consent to treat them for maladies of that organ. The dumb also have applied for aid.

The regulations of the hospital are few, and simple. The porter is furnished with slips of bamboo, which are numbered both in English and Chinese. One of these is a passport to the room above, where the patients are treated in the order of their arrival. The name of each new patient, the disease, number (reckoning from the opening of the hospital), time of admission, &c., are recorded. A card containing these particulars is given to the patient, who retains it until discharged from the hospital,—it always entitling the bearer to one of the slips of bamboo from the porter. The prescription is written on a slip of paper, and this, being filed in the order of its number, as soon as the patient again presents his card, is referred to, the previous treatment seen, and new directions are added. In this way about two hundred have sometimes been prescribed for in a day. Thursdays are set apart for operations for cataracts, entropia, pterygia, and other surgical cases. Difficulty was anticipated in receiving females as house patients, it being regarded illegal for a female to enter the foreign factories; but the difficulty has proved more imaginary than real. Those whose cases required them to remain, have been attended by some responsible relatives,—wives by their husbands, mothers by their sons, daughters by their brothers; and it has been truly gratifying to see the vigilance with which these relative duties have been performed. The more wealthy have been attended by two, three, or four servants, and have provided for themselves. Those who were unable to meet the expense have had their board gratuitously. At first, new patients were received daily, until they came in such numbers that they could not all be treated, and it became necessary to fix on certain days for admission. The total number of patients from the 4th of November to the 4th of February was nine hundred and twenty-five, exclusive of several who, requir-

ing but a single prescription, were not enrolled. The aggregate number of males is six hundred and fifty-five, of females two hundred and seventy.

The following are the diseases presented at the hospital; 1st, are those of the eyes, 2d, other diseases.

1st: Amaurosis - - -	50	Hypertrophy - - -	4
Acute ophthalmia - -	68	Complete loss of the eyes	36
Chronic ophthalmia -	40	Total loss of one eye	11
Purulent ophthalmia -	21	Tumors of the eyelids	2
Rheumatic ophthalmia	2	Tumors from the conjunctiva	5
Ophthalmitis - - -	12	Injuries in the eye from	
Ophthalmia tarsi - -	18	bamboo - - -	3
Ophthalmia variola -	25	Paralysis of the muscles	
Conjunctivitis - - -	13	of the lid - - -	3
Hordeolum - - -	10	Quivering lid - - -	1
Cataract - - -	56	Obstruction of nasal duct	1
Eutropia - - -	89		
Trichiasis - - -	24	2d: Abscess of the arm - -	1
Pterygium - - -	47	Abscess over the mastoid	
Opacity and vascularity of		process communicating	
the cornea - - -	168	with the ear - - -	4
Ulceration of the cornea	43	Abscess of the parotid gland	1
Nebula - - -	40	Abscess of the hand - -	2
Albugo - - -	43	Abscess of the head - -	1
Leucoma - - -	13	Abscess of the face from	
Adipose or fleshy thicken-		carious tooth - - -	1
ing of cornea - - -	14	Anasarca - - -	3
Staphyloma - - -	39	Ascites - - -	1
Staphyloma sclerotica	3	Cancer of the breast - -	1
Onyx - - -	6	Cancer of the face - -	1
Iritis - - -	29	Necrosis of the lower jaw	2
Synechia anterior - -	8	Luxation of the lower jaw	1
Synechia posterior - -	9	Disease of the lower jaw	
Myosis - - -	6	with great tumefaction	2
Mydriasis - - -	8	Benign polypus of the nose	2
Closed pupil with deposi-		Malignant polypus of the	
tion of lymph - - -	12	nose - - -	1
Proclivita iridis - -	2	Curvature of the spine with	
Glaucoma - - -	5	paralysis - - -	4
Night blindness - - -	8	Phymosis - - -	1
Day blindness - - -	2	Fistula in ano - - -	4
False vision - - -	2	Cauliflower excrescence of	
Exophthalmia - - -	2	uterus - - -	1
Sclerotitis - - -	2	Sarcomatous tumor - -	4
Choroiditis - - -	2	Incised tumor - - -	1
Hydrops oculi - - -	3	Imperforate auditory fora-	
Atrophy - - -	10	men - - -	2

TABLE showing the number of patients, 1st, under twenty years of age; 2d, between twenty and thirty; 3d, between thirty and forty; 4th, between forty and fifty; 5th, those over fifty years of age; 6th, the youngest; 7th the oldest; 8th, the males; 9th, the females.

DISEASES.	Under 20 years	Bet. 20 & 30	Bet. 30 & 40	Bet. 40 & 50	Over 50 years	Youngest	Oldest	Males	Females.
	Amaurosis - - - -	3	9	16	14	8	9	60	36
Acute ophthalmia - - -	6	16	22	11	13	10	65		
Chronic ophthalmia - - -	3	1	16	8	11	4	68		
Ophthalmitis - - - -	1	4	4	2	1	13	52		
Purulent ophthalmia - - -	10	4	2	1	4	*	66		
Conjunctivitis - - - -	2	2	5	2	2	6	63		
Ophthalmia tarsi - - - -	7	2	6	3		7	44		
Cataract - - - - -	1	1	2	6	46	9	78	32	24
Entropia - - - - -	3	7	10	20	47	14	67	58	19

A few of the more important cases may be given in detail. The numbers refer to the order in which they were presented and enrolled at the hospital. Previous to opening the hospital one case of imperforate ears came to my knowledge, which I here introduce.

Akwei, aged 17. This youth was born with no external ears, if we except a slight perpendicular cartilaginous ridge, which merely marked the place of the ear. No indentation whatever indicated the situation of the auditory foramen, which was concealed by the common integuments. Though not totally deaf, it was but very indistinctly that he could hear a loud voice. The fact that he could hear at all, by opening his mouth wide, was presumptive evidence that the internal organs were perfect, and that to render the hearing so, it was only necessary to perforate the integuments so as to admit the air to the tympanum. At his own request and that of his parents, I resolved on perforating one ear. The trochar would have been the least painful and most expeditious means, but I preferred the caustic potassa for its safety, and its accordance with the Chinese prejudice in favor of the cautery. As soon as the slough from the first application of the caustic was removed, I had the satisfaction to find that the hearing was surprisingly improved. The same operation has been often repeated, the obstructions being found much deeper than were anticipated. The perforation has extended through two layers of cartilage, which appear to be the proper cartilage of the external ear convoluted upon itself. The artificial orifice has been made to the depth of an inch, but no cavity has been reached. Considerable difficulty has existed in keeping it from filling again with granulations. By means of a silver tube of the size of

* 3 Months.

the natural foramen, I hope to preserve the aperture. Since the operation, the youth is able to hear even a whisper, and both himself and his relatives have exhibited their gratitude for the benefit. Also his parents, grand-parents, and other connexions have applied for medical aid.

No. 31, November 9th. Chronic iritis with deposition of coagulable lymph. Chang she, a female aged 50. Her disease supervened upon the disappearing of an affection of the breast one year ago. She was just sensible of the clear light of the sun, when she entered the infirmary: little encouragement was held out to her, but at the same time she was offered the only chance of recovering sight. Treatment. She commenced immediately with alterative doses of blue pill, with daily applications of belladonna to the eyes, and subsequently calomel conjoined with opium, till full pyalism was produced. After the lapse of some time without any perceptible benefit, she inquired why others who came after her had been restored to sight while she remained the same. Being answered that her disease was very bad and required time to cure, she was content to persevere. Upon the 19th of November, the patient told me that a sensible improvement in her vision had taken place. The mercurial action was still kept up, and on the 28th, an issue opened in her arm, and vision improved so as to distinguish colors; on the 2d of January, she could tell the number of fingers held before her face, and her countenance had no longer the vacant and downcast look of the blind, but the lively expression of one conversant with external objects. The dense coagulable lymph in the pupil has been much absorbed, and the pupil, before nearly closed, is now dilated nearly to its natural size. Several other cases of similar character have been materially benefited by the same course of treatment.

No. 59, Nov. 11th. Ulcer of the crystalline lens. Akwei aged 30. He had albugo of both eyes, and a speck, as seen by the microscope through the center of the pupil, apparently on the capsule of the lens. It resembled the small deep-seated ulcer of the cornea, with its edges well defined. Four or five similar cases have occurred, and in one instance the speck varied its apparent position at every motion of the eye, indicating that the lens and its capsule were not fixed in the vitreous humor, but performed partial revolutions. The vision in each case was affected, but not destroyed,—an affection of which I have neither read nor seen before. Probably it will terminate in capsular cataract.

No. 75, Nov. 12th. Staphyloma sclerotica. Asny, aged 17. One year since, after spending the whole night at a *singsong*, in the morning he was suddenly seized with violent pain in the left eye, which continued through the day. When he came to the hospital, it appeared at first sight like a tumor of the lid, but on examination, I found it to be a staphyloma of the sclerotica. There was a slight nebula on the adjoining portion of the cornea. By repeated punctures, in about six weeks the staphyloma was completely cured. Adhesive inflammation was excited, and the sclerotica and choroid

again firmly united.—By the same process of repeated puncturing, essential benefit has been gained in cases of common staphyloma, and in one marked case of hydrops oculi.

No. 198, Nov. 17th. Akeën, a merchant, aged 31. He had an effusion of blood into the right eye, with yellow discoloration of the aqueous humor, leaving the pupil just discernible. There was also a turgid appearance of the left eye. The patient, as he stated, took cold seven months before at the feast of the tombs, when his eyes became affected: he was otherwise sadly diseased. The following extract from my journal contains the sequel of his case. “Dec. 29th. To-day Akeën has been discharged from the institution as incurable. He came perfectly blind: I gave him but little encouragement that he would ever see again, but expressed an opinion that the effusion of blood might be absorbed, and the humors cleared. This has been effected by mercury, blisters on the back of his neck, and his forehead, and an issue in his temple, and discloses that the iris is quite disorganized. The patient manifested much gratitude for what had been done in the improvement of his health, and for the attempt to restore sight.—It was a remark of one of my respected medical preceptors to his students, that when the *materia medica* of earth failed, they might yet point their patients to that of heaven. I have experienced this satisfaction to-day, in the case of this young man. His eyes suffused with tears as I took him by the hand, and with several Chinese listening, told him through my interpreter, of the world in which he may see, though never again on earth; that in heaven none are blind, none deaf, none sick. I also endeavored to point out the way for him to find admittance there.”

No. 210, Nov. 20th. Cataract of both eyes. Atsö, aged 48, a rice merchant. This patient was a stout and corpulent man; the cataract of both eyes commenced about one year ago, and three months since, he lost nearly all sight. Treat. R. Cal. and jal. \bar{a} \bar{a} grs. x. at night; sulph. mag. oz. j. in morning. Meat, wine, tobacco and opium forbidden. On the 24th, the patient complained of dizziness, when he was ordered, R. Pill. hydrarg. grs. v. at night, and sulph. mag. oz. j. in the morning. Next day, no vertigo, applied belladonna to his lids. R. Tart. ant. gr. j. given in one-fourth grain powders every two hours. November 26th. The belladonna was re-applied in the morning, and I couched his left eye in the afternoon. On removing the cataract, he exclaimed “red faces, red faces,” referring to the Europeans in the room. The pupil appeared beautifully clear and black. Two hours after the operation, I took away sixteen ounces of blood. At 11 p. m. bilious vomiting commenced. Gave R. Laudanum dr. ss. spts. camphor 20 drops, with sweetened water. He drank one half, and the vomiting was allayed, but recurred the next morning, when he took at once, R. Castor gr. v, opii. gr. j, and wine oz. j. A sinipism was also applied to the breast; the vomiting was immediately arrested, and did not return. The third day after couching, I had the satisfaction to find but slight inflammation had attended the operation, and that the patient to his great joy could

distinctly see objects both near and at a distance. The change in his appearance and feelings was very marked. His countenance on which the shades of sadness and gloom had sat, now rekindled with its natural vivacity. A few days ago, unable to walk except as he was led or groped his way by the side of the wall, he now could go where he pleased, rejoicing to behold the faces of his friends and the light of day.

I am particular in the detail of this case, because it may serve to illustrate many others that are similar. Though upwards of fifty cataract patients have presented themselves, yet the age, ill-health, or other circumstances of several have prevented operating on more than about thirty. On one occasion I couched eight patients the same afternoon, to five of whom vision was immediately restored; and to the others, after the absorption of the lens took place. At the request of several patients, both their eyes have been operated upon at one sitting, and with but little apparent inconvenience. Bleeding has been rather an exception than a general rule in my treatment, the symptoms ordinarily not requiring it. Bilious vomiting has been by no means a uniform consequence of couching. In several instances it has not occasioned to the patient the loss of an hour's sleep; and often the inflammation has been so slight, that after three or four days the puncture of the needle has been scarcely perceptible;—a striking argument in favor of a simple mode of living. There have also been two painful exceptions to the success of these operations, arising from inflammation which it was impossible to foresee or to arrest. In each case, however, the other eye was so much improved that the patients on the whole were no losers.

No. 446, Dec. 27th. Sarcomatous tumor. Akae a little girl aged 13. As I was closing the business of the day, I observed a Chinese timidly advancing into the hospital leading his little daughter, who at first sight appeared to have two heads. A sarcomatous tumor projecting from her right temple, and extending down to the cheek as low as her mouth, sadly disfigured her face. It overhung the right eye, and so depressed the lid as to exclude light. The parotid and also its accessory gland were very much enlarged. This large tumor was surrounded by several small and well defined ones, the principal of which lay over the buccinator muscle. Slight prominences on other parts of the body indicated a predisposition to tumors, which I have since learned is hereditary. The mother presents a most singular appearance, from birth being covered with small tumors, some of the size of large warts, and others hanging pendant in shape and size like the finger. Akae is the only one of her four children thus afflicted. Her general health was somewhat deranged; the tongue foul, pulse frequent and feeble, and the heat of the tumor above the natural temperature of the system. The blood vessels passing over it were much enlarged. The weight much accelerated its growth and occasioned pain at night in the integuments around its base. The child complained of vertigo, and habitually inclined her head to the left side. According to the statement of her

parents, the tumor was excited into action by the small-pox which the child had four years since, but within the last four months had attained three fourths of its present magnitude. The child was put under medical treatment for a month, during which her health decidedly improved.

From the first, it appeared to me possible to remove it; yet the possibility of an unfortunate result, or even of the child's "dying under the knife," and the operations of the hospital being thereby interrupted or broken up, did not escape my thoughts. On the other hand, however, it was a case presented in divine providence, and it was evident that left to itself the tumor might terminate the life of the child, and from the accompanying symptoms, before a great length of time. The surgical gentlemen whose council I was so happy as to enjoy, were all agreed as to the expediency of its removal, yet with all its circumstances they regarded it a formidable case. Though in a Christian and enlightened land, the surgeon might have undertaken it without embarrassment, it was not so here. Having often in secret as well as in concert with others commended the child to the great Physician, I resolved upon the undertaking, with the precaution of procuring a written instrument and signed by both parents, stating the case, that the operation was undertaken at their desire, and they would exculpate me from censure, if the child should die in consequence of the attempt. Even the burial of the corpse was a subject of forethought and agreement with the father.

On the 19th January, with the signal blessing of God, the operation was performed. The serenity of the sky after several days of continued rain, the presence and kind assistance of several surgical gentlemen, and the fortitude of a heroine with which the child endured the operation, call for my most heartfelt gratitude to the giver of all mercies. A few days previous to the extirpation, an evaporating lotion of the nit. potassa was applied to the tumor. An opiate was given fifteen minutes before, and wine and water during the operation. The patient cheerfully submitted to be blindfolded and to have her hands and feet confined. The extirpation was effected in eight minutes. Another small tumor of the size of a filbert was also removed from under the eyebrow. The loss of blood was estimated to be about 10 or 12 ounces. *Not an artery required to be taken up.* She vomited but did not faint. The tumor weighed one pound and a quarter. The circumference at its base was sixteen inches and three quarters, and the length of the incision from the top of the head to the cheek, ten inches. On opening it, I found portions of it becoming black, and two or three drachms of sanious blood, of a dark chocolate color, indicating that it had already taken on a diseased action. After a nap, the child awoke cheerful as usual; in the evening, her pulse was accelerated, and she complained of nausea, but ever afterwards uniformly said that she had no pain. No inflammation supervened, and the wound healed by the first intention. Three days after the operation, in several places of an inch or more in length, it had completely healed; and in fourteen days the whole

except a spot the fourth of an inch was entirely healed. In eighteen days the patient was discharged.*

No. 639, Jan. 5th. Cataract of both eyes. Matszeah aged 54. He is a native of the province of Chêkeäng, now resident in this city, and for a long time employed as a writer in the Kwangchow-foo's office. He was attended by his son twelve years of age, and two servants. His bed, dress, and comfortable arrangements were very unlike those of the poorer classes. He had been perfectly blind in his left eye five years, and in his right, three. Both cataracts were white, giving the pupil the appearance of being set with beautiful pearl. The operation in both eyes was successful, and occasioned but little inconvenience to the patient. When he left the hospital his sight was clear, and it was scarcely perceptible that his eyes had been affected. The contrast in the expression of his countenance from the dullness of the statue to the animated glow of intelligence and friendship was very striking. On removing the compress some days after the operation, he involuntarily exclaimed *keên e sàng*, 'I see the doctor;' and he uniformly manifested much gratitude. He would have knocked head before me when he left the hospital, had he not been prevented.

No. 564, Jan. 4th, 1836. Fleishy tumor of the left eye. Ayu, a lad 17 years of age. The tumor commenced fourteen months ago with a slight enlargement of the caruncula lachrymalis, and gradually extended along the globe of the eye both above and below, till its branches met the external angle of the eye so that the patient was finally unable to close the lids. When I first saw him, it extended out one quarter of an inch, and was a little inflamed at the apex from external irritation. Slightly lobulated it closed like the unexpanded petals of a rose, concealed the cornea, and excluded all light. A similar disease had commenced in the right eye. The patient was immediately treated constitutionally, and on the 14th Jan., the tumor removed. With a sharp pointed bistoury I severed the tarsi at their external union, divided the tumor down to the globe, first dissected it from the lower side, and then from the upper lid and inner angle. The eye ball was unaffected and the sight restored; the hemorrhage was not great. The upper lid was much swollen, and the granulations prominent. Having cleansed the eye from blood I injected a little camphor and water. In the evening bled him twelve ounces, and he had a comfortable night. He was treated antiphlogistically and the probe daily passed around to prevent adhesion of the lids to the ball. Evaporating lotions were applied to the lid, and pleasing hopes were excited that the disease would

* I would here acknowledge the kindness of Dr. R. H. Cox, W. Jardine esq., Dr. J. Cullen, surgeon to the Lord Lowther, Dr. A. A. Adee and his assistant, Dr. W. J. Palmer of the United States sloop Vincennes, to whom I am indebted for their previous council and able assistance on the occasion. Dr. Adee was under the necessity of leaving town before the operation. I cannot refrain from expressing my peculiar obligations to Dr. Cox, who has uniformly aided me on each day for surgical operations since the opening of the hospital. in which he has taken a kind and lively interest.

not return. But when the patient left the hospital about four weeks after to spend the new year's festival at home, the tumor had again attained a considerable size, notwithstanding the frequent application of lunar caustic in substance and solution to prevent it.

No. 911, Feb. 2d. Injury of the ear. Changshan, a soldier aged 48, was a native of Peking, afflicted with a disease of his left ear. The ear was half filled with cerumen of firm consistency. On removal of it I extracted half a dozen small pieces of bone. The ulceration had advanced so far that I could not identify them with the congeries of small bones of the ear, but from their situation have no doubt of their identity. The patient informed me that the pain and soreness commenced with the wounding of the ear, occasioned by a barber's cleaning it. He had quite lost the use of it.—Though this is an extreme case, many similar have come under treatment which have been occasioned by this pernicious practice,—a practice that deserves to be severely reprobated.

No. 898, Feb. 2d. Ascites. Pang she, an interesting young woman aged 21, of a delicate slender frame, had been afflicted with abdominal dropsy for three years, during which she had been once gravid, but the child did not live. At first, there was edematous swelling of the abdomen and lower extremities, which after a few months subsided, with effusion into the peritoneal cavity, and the abdomen became much distended. Her countenance and skin were very sallow, respiration hurried, pulse 120, small and wiry; cough, distinct fluctuation of the fluid; indeed, all the symptoms left no doubt as to the nature of the case. As there had been no apparent increase in the quantity of fluid for a long time, I inferred that the active cause of its secretion had subsided, and that if the absorbents were first excited, and then the fluid removed, there was hope the health might be restored. I commenced with a saline purgative. Upon the third day after, I adopted the treatment essentially that is recommended by sir Astley Cooper. R. Submuri. hydrarg. grs. jss. pulv. gamb. grs. jii. pulv. scillæ. grs. jii. made into a pill and taken at night. Also a mixture of spir. vit. ether. dr. ss. cor. sub. gr. ss. and fifteen drops of tinct. digitalis, to be taken twice a day. This treatment was continued till the 10th, when the tongue was slightly affected with the mercurial action.

On the 11th, assisted by Dr. Cox, I performed paracentesis in the linea alba, one and a half inches below the umbilicus. Three gallons, wanting one pint and a half, of dark coffee colored fluid, with a slight deposition of lymph, were taken away. The fluid was very slowly drawn off, and by flannel bandages a uniform pressure was made. She shrieked once as the trochar entered, and during the whole time she complained of no syncope, on the contrary was animated and cheerful, and lavish in her expressions of gratitude. At 9 P. M. her pulse was at 90, she had some fever, and her cough was aggravated. A mixture of paragor. elix. and tinct. scillæ. each one dr., wine of antimony dr. ss, and an ounce of warm water, was given in small doses during the night. On the second day, the same treatment

as before was resumed, omitting the calomel. On the third, the febrile symptoms had much increased, the pulse 120, and not a little solicitude was entertained for the result. *Oli. ricí. oz. j.* and *pulvis Doveri grs. x.* were taken in the evening and operated kindly. In the morning, the pulse was 106, the usual treatment was continued, with the addition of *lich. island. oz. j.* in two quarts of water boiled away to one, and decanted; and one ounce of gum arabic dissolved in a quart of water, the two fluids mixed and made agreeably sweet, to be taken *ad libitum*. No alarming symptoms have since appeared. The wound healed without inflammation, the cough subsided, the patient has resumed her work, her countenance assumed the appearance of health; and though the operation may require to be repeated, there is every hope of a permanent relief.

The circumstances of this case have been very interesting. The day after coming to the institution, she resumed her needle work as though she had been in health, nor did she lay it aside till the moment when I entered the chamber for the operation. When all the preparations were made, the possible fatal consequences were stated to the husband, though no particular cause of apprehension could now be foreseen. I told him I would do my best, and he must be content with the result. But he was dissatisfied with the prospect of danger, and urged that I must 'secure' success; and but for the resolution of the patient herself, she must have gone away to abide the consequences of such an inebriance. After some embarrassing delay, the husband referred to her the decision of the question, which she settled in an instant. His sentiments subsequently became quite changed, when he witnessed the result.

My limits forbid any further detail of particular cases; and with a few miscellaneous remarks I must close this report. The oblique curvature of the upper palpebra, which is characteristic of Chinese physiognomy, renders the inversion of the lid a very common affliction; occasioning the loss of many eyes, and the opacity and vascularity of the cornea in a still greater number. As seen by the table of diseases, treble the number of the latter affection have presented to any other. The eyelashes turning in upon the eye produce itching and irritation, and the person immediately commences rubbing the eye. This only increases inflammation till it runs into a chronic stage, and finally the blood vessels shoot across the cornea, opacity succeeds, and ulceration and destruction of the eye is the frequent result. The mode of treatment I have adopted is essentially that of Dorsey, viz: the removal of the edge of the lid above the roots of the eyelashes. I first make a perpendicular incision with a pair of sharp scissors, avoiding the *punctum lacrymale*, and about the eighth of an inch deep; then a similar incision at the outer angle where the edge of the lid is taken hold of with a tenaculum, and with one or two snips of the scissors the tarsi is removed. The hemorrhage is usually trifling, and in cases attended with inflammation, is decidedly beneficial. In the words of Saunders quoted by Dorsey, "nothing can be more simple than this piece of dissection." The wound

soon heals, the cornea already opaque clears, vision is improved, the patient is but slightly disfigured, and much gratified with the result. A dozen have been thus permanently relieved in a day. No difficulty has been experienced from fungi, though the operation has been performed on patients above sixty years old: in only two instances have fungus excrescences appeared from the wound, and these required but a single application of the caustic.

With the solitary exception of drawing out the eyelashes when turned in, I have not yet been able to learn any one thing that the Chinese practitioners perform, which is of any benefit in affections of the eye. On the other hand I am often told by my patients that their eyes were sore, and the Chinese doctor gave them some strong medicine which aggravated the disease. The only operation I am aware of their performing, is in cases of entropia. By means of a split bamboo, or a copper instrument resembling tweezers, they nip up a fold of the loose skin of the upper lid, and thus evert the eyelashes. The instrument is continued on a few days till the portion taken up sloughs, and then the wound heals. A few lashes opposite the portion thus removed remain everted, but the principal portion still lies on the cornea. I have seen repeated instances of real disfiguration resulting from this operation, but no real good. In a case of poeidentia iridis occasioned by a fall from a house, the patient thus described the treatment which he had received from a Chinese doctor; he had eaten one half of a chicken that died by disease or accident, and the other half he had applied as a cataplasm to the eye and side of the head.

A few facts will illustrate the eagerness of the people to avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital. When it was the practice to admit patients daily, I observed some of them with lanterns, with which they left their homes at two or three o'clock in the morning, in order that they might be there in season; when the days of admission were limited, they sometimes came the previous evening, and remained all night, that they might secure a ticket in the morning. There have been applicants from other parts of the province as well as from this vicinity. Numbers from other provinces, from Nanking and Peking, who were resident in Canton, have called. Several tea merchants from the north or their friends have been treated. Persons from the offices of the Kwangchowfoo and from the hoppo have been among my patients. When obliged to close the doors against new admissions, persons from a distance would avail themselves of the influence of some foreign gentlemen, or hong merchant, to intercede for them. No opposition has been excited, but on the contrary I have been often assured that the hospital was known and approved by the officers of government. With but rare exceptions unqualified confidence has been manifested by the patients. A woman of the Mohammedan faith, sixty-five years of age, who had cataract of both eyes, when I expressed a doubt whether she could bear to have my knife put into her eye, replied, "if you like, you may take them both out and put them in again."

Another patient had been blind with a cataract in his left eye *forty years*, but on couching it, I found the retina still sensible to the light. A few days after, when I visited him, he seemed affected with the kindness shown to him; and stroking down his long white beard, that reached to his bosom, he said, 'I ain now old, and my beard is long and hoary, but never before have I seen or heard of such a man.' He then enumerated the several favors which I had done him, and added in conclusion 'you must be a divine person.' This gave me an opportunity, in correcting his mistake, to point him to our divine Saviour, and to the works which he performed, and the sufferings which he endured, for our sinful race. Many patients would knock head on the floor before me, and are only prevented by the assurance that if they do so I shall not prescribe for them. The inquiry has often arisen, as I have witnessed the eagerness of this people to avail themselves of a foreigner's aid for the relief of their temporal and bodily wants, when will they be equally solicitous to be healed of their moral maladies, and when will they equally desire to *see* the perfections of their Creator, and be sanctified for his presence? If toils, precepts, and prayers, by day and by night, shall through the divine blessing avail to this end, they will not have been in vain.

ART. IV. *List of persons holding office in China, containing the names of the principal officers of the Chinese government, civil and military.* Compiled from the Court Calendar of Oct. 1835.

IN FORMER numbers of our present volume we have described the several departments of the Chinese government, and the business attended to in each department, and have given the titles of the officers transacting that business. Having furnished this preparatory information, we now propose to bring to the knowledge of our readers the names, and, as far as we are able to ascertain them, the characters, of the individuals from time to time filling the principal offices of the supreme and provincial governments,—in the hope that we may thus excite a greater interest in the affairs of China, inasmuch as they will be better understood when the individuals concerned in them are well known. A list, such as that which we now present to our readers, was published in 1832, in the "Companion to the Anglo-Chinese Calendar," and more partial ones have since appeared in the *Kalendars* for the succeeding years; but all unaccompanied by any explanation of the nature of the various offices, or the characters of those who fill them. This defect, in regard to the last particular, we are at present able but partially to supply.

In the following list we will adopt the same arrangement of the departments of government as we have before done, taking first the

general and local public offices of the capital, next the provincial, and then the colonial governments. Notices of the characters of a few individuals we will introduce in subsequent numbers; but will briefly state the duties peculiar to the officers of each department in their own place. Our list is drawn from the Tsin-shin tseuen shoo, "complete book of the girdle-wearers" (or belted gentry), which corresponds to the European "red book," or Court Calendar. This work is published quarterly at Peking, and contains the names of every officer down to magistrate's chief clerks, according to the latest information possessed at the capital. It consists of four small volumes, to which are sometimes added two others, containing lists of the army and navy, under the title of Chung ken pei lau, "the central pivot (so the Chinese term the army) presented to view."

With regard to our mode of writing the names, our readers should keep in mind, that the Chinese have both a family and an individual name, the former of which is placed first—the reverse of the European method; and that the Tartars have no surname: hence in writing a Chinese name we distinguish the family from the personal name, as *T'ang Tingching*, in which T'ang is the family name, and is written first; while in writing a Tartar name we make only one word of it, as *Muchangah*. The Tartars, however, imitate the Chinese in designating their officers by the first syllable of their names (which with the Chinese is the surname), and in place of saying Muchangah t'ajin, his excellency (or the maguate) Muchangah, they say Mú t'ajin, in the same manner as a Chinese would say T'ang t'ajin, the maguate T'ang. In the Chinese names, we always follow the orthography of Morrison's Dictionary—except in the few cases mentioned in the first number of our third volume; but in the Tartar names we often differ from that orthography, in order to approach more nearly to the pronunciation of the Mantchou. The above difference in the mode of writing the names of Chinese and Tartars, will sufficiently mark the officers who belong to those two nations respectively. To show of what province a Chinese is a native, we will simply mention the name of the province, as 'Pan Shengän, of Keängsoo.' An asterisk after a Tartar name will mark the individual as being of the imperial kindred; this mark † will show him to be a Mongol, and not a Mantchou Tartar; an asterisk after a Chinese name will rank the individual as being a naturalized Tartar, that is, a descendant of those Chinese who aided the reigning family in the conquest of China, and who in consequence enjoy the same privileges as Tartars.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

H. M. THE EMPEROR, at his accession to the throne, assumed the title of TAOUKWANG, the glory of reason. His own name is not allowed to be written, being regarded as too sacred for the vulgar ear, and is consequently unknown. He is the late emperor's second son, was born on the 10th of the 8th moon, 1781, and succeeded his father on the 24th or 25th August 1821.

Sons of the Emperor.

- Yeihkwei, entitled ta (chief) Ako, born of the late empress, and died during the year 1831, about 21 years of age.
 Yeihshun, entitled second Ako, born of a Chinese lady, and consequently incapable of succeeding.
 Yeih —, third Ako, name unknown; either a daughter, or deceased.
 Yeihchoo, fourth Ako, born in the 6th moon of 1831; his mother, a Mantchou lady, has since been created empress.
 Yeihstung, fifth Ako, born of a Mantchou lady, in the 6th moon 1831.

Brothers of the Emperor.

- Meênhae, entitled Tun tsinwang.
 Meênyn, entitled Hwny keunwang, degraded in 1831 from the rank of tsinwang.

Uncle of the Emperor.

- Yungtsenn, entitled E tsinwang, elder brother of the late emperor; it appears probable from reports that he has lately died.

Nephews of the Emperor.

- Yeihshaon, entitled Ting tsinwang, controller of the imperial kindred.
 Yeihehe, entitled Sny keunwang.

Cousins of the Emperor.

- Meênmin, entitled King kemwang.
 Meênsac, entitled peitsze.
 Meênsew, entitled peile.

There are probably several other cousins but as they do not hold any offices, their names are not mentioned in any document to which we are able to refer.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Comprehends two Councils, and six supreme Boards, a Colonial Office, a Censorate, an academy, and some minor courts.

GREAT COUNCIL OF STATE, KEUN-KE CHOO.

This council is composed of several princes of the blood, nobles of the highest rank, the ministers of the Nuy Kō, and presidents of the several Boards and public offices, together with such other high officers as the emperor is pleased to appoint. No list of the members is published: they are called Keun-ke tachin. (See the present volume, page 133.)

THE INNER COUNCIL, NUY KŌ.

It corresponds in some degree to the European cabinets; the principal ministers are usually six, called ta heōsze, great scholars; but the number may be altered at pleasure. (See page 149.)

Ta heōsze.

- Changling, kung (or duke) of the second order, a general-in-chief, superintendent of the Colonial Office, &c.
 Pan Shengän, of Keängsoo, president of the imperial academy, superintendent of the Board of Revenue, &c.
 Wänfoo, superintendent of the Board of Civil Office.
 Yuen Yuen of Keängsoo, superintendent of the Board of War.

Assisting ta heōsze.

- Muehangah, superintendent of the Board of Works, president of the imperial academy and of the Board of Civil Office.

Wang Ting, of Shense, superintendent of the Board of Punishments, and president of the Board of Revenue.

THE SIX BOARDS, LUH POO.

By these Boards all the affairs of the eighteen provinces of China are arranged, and all provincial officers act in connection with them, either as *ex officio* members, or under their direction. Their chief officers are six, two *shangshoo* (esteemers of learning,) whom we call presidents; and four *shelang* (attendants of the emperor), whom we call vice-presidents. (See page 139 et seq.) Over these, a minister of the Nuy Kō is sometimes appointed superintendent.

BOARD OF CIVIL OFFICE, L'È POO.

Superintendent:—Wänfoo, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshoo:—Muchangah, minister of the Nuy kō.

Tang Kinchaou, of Chêkeäng.

Shelang:—Kweilun,† lieut.-commander of the city guards.

Chiu Sungking, of Chêkeäng.

Wänking, superintendent of the Kwangluh sze and Kwötsze keën.

Kung Showching, of Chêkeäng, literary chancellor in Keängsoo.

BOARD OF REVENUE, HOO POO.

Superintendent:—Pan Shengän, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshoo:—Keying,* a controller of the imperial household.

Wang Ting, of Shense, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shelang:—Yeihke,* a prince of the blood, entitled chinkwō tseäng-keun.

Chaou Shingwei of Cheihle.

Arpangah, a controller of the imperial household.

Ching Ngäntsih, of Nganhwuy.

Governors of the granaries at Tungchow and ex officio Shelangs: Teëlin;* and Wang Tsootang, of Chêkeäng.

BOARD OF RITES, LÉ POO.

Shangshoo:—Anming, a superintendent of the sacrificial and ceremonial courts.

Wang Showho of Keängse.

Shelang:—Sëkëtsingë, a superintendent of the ceremonial court.

Too Ngō, of Shantung.

Leënsun, lieut.-commander of the city guards.

Chō Pingteën, of Szechuen.

Officers of the Musical Board:—Ting tsinwang,* and Hengän.*

BOARD OF WAR, PING POO.

Superintendent:—Yuen Yuen, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshoo:—Yeihshan;* and Wang Tsungching, of Nganhwuy.

Shelang:—Paoshen; Chin Ke, of Keängsoo; Ankwei; and

She Poo, of Shantung.

BOARD OF PUNISHMENTS, HING POO.

Superintendent:—Wang Ting, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshoo:—Chingkë; and She Cheyen, of Keängsoo.

Shelang:—Antëhängë; and Lew Piusze, of Hoopih;

Leënkung; and Yaou Yuenche, of Nganhwuy.

BOARD OF WORKS, KUNG POO.

Superintendent :—Muehangah, minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshoo :—Tsactsenen,* a fookwō kung (or imperial duke).

Ho Linghan, of Honan, superintendent of Peking city.

Shelang :—Yuching; Chin Weikeyaou of Chekeäng, literary chancellor in Nganhwuy; Saeshangah;† and Woo Keë, of Chëkeäng.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, I.E-FAN YUEN.

This office has the direction of all the colonial possessions in Mongolia, Sonugaria, Turkestan, and Tibet; as also of some foreign relations, particularly with Russia. Its officers are all Tartars, bearing the same titles as the officers of the six Boards.

Superintendent ;—Changling,† minister of the Nuy kō.

Shangshao :—Hengän,* a fookwō kung, or imperial duke.

Shelang :—Kiluntae; Weikin.*

Supernumerary shelang :—Mahabalab, kung or duke of Kharatchin.

THE CENSORATE—TOO-CHIA YUEN.

The chief officers of the Censorate are too-yu-she, and assistant too-yu-she, or chief and assistant censors. It is their duty to find out abuses and mal-administration wherever existing, and report them to the emperor.

Chief censors :—Oochungé; Woo Chun, of Nganhwuy.

Assisting censors :—Yungchiao; and Maou Sheihseun, of Shantung.

Pooche; and Pau Sheihgän of Nganhwuy.

COURT OF REPRESENTATION, TUNGCHING SZE'S OFFICE.

This court receives memorials from the provinces, and hands them over to the Nuy Kō; it also receives appeals of the people to the emperor. Its officers are two tungching sze, two deputies, and two councilors. (See page 149.)

Tungching sze :—Kungpoo; and Shwae Chinghan, of Hoopih.

Deputies :—Tohwan; and Woo Kejuy, of Honan.

THE TA-LE SZE, A CRIMINAL COURT.

It is the province of this court to try special criminal cases. It is one of the nine courts for consulting on important governmental matters, the other eight being the six Boards, the Censorate, and the Tungchingsze's office. This court, the Censorate, and the Board of Punishments are also joined under the name of the three courts, for the trial of highly important criminal cases. The officers are two king, or presidents, and two shaou-king, or deputies. (See page 149.)

Presidents : Mukingah, a noble of the class tsze (baron).

Pih Yung, of the district of Peking.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY, HANLIN YUEN.

The objects of the academy are, as may be supposed, entirely of a literary nature, but not without a view to qualification for office. Its chief officers are two presidents. The provincial literary chancellors are usually appointed from among its members. (See page, 150.)

Presidents :—Pan Shengän, Muchangah, ministers of the Nuy kō.

LOCAL METROPOLITAN OFFICES.

Superintendent of the city :—Ho Linghan, shelang of the Board of Works.

Fooyin, or mayor :—Teën Sungneën, of Shanse.

City guards: commander,—Keying,* president of the B. of Revenue.

Lt. commander, Kweilun,† shelang of the Board of Civil Office.

Leënshun, shelang of the Board of Rites.

THE TSUNGJIN FOO.

This is a Court for the government of the imperial kindred. There are five chief officers. (See page 184.)

Tsungling:—Yeihshaou, Ting tsinwang, nephew of the emperor.

Tsungching:—Kingmin, Suh tsinwang; Jinshou, Juy tsinwang.

Tsungjin:—The peitsze Meënsae; the peite Meëusew.

Treasurers:—Kingmin, Suh tsinwang; and Hengän,* president of the Le-fan yuen.

CONTROL OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD, NUY-WOO FOO.

The officers of this court are not all named in the Peking court calendar; their duties may be seen detailed at page 185 of the present volume.

Controllers:—Arpangah,* Kingching,* Keying,* Yeihke, Tëttängö, and others.

THE SACRIFICIAL COURT, TAECIANG SZE.

This Court is under the direction of one or more superintendents, two king or presidents, and two deputies. The three following courts are under similar officers.

Superintendent:—Anming, president of the Board of Rites.

Sëkëtsinge, shelang of the Board of Rites.

Presidents:—Langheun; Woo Heaouming, of Keangsoo, literary chancellor in Fuhkëen.

THE TAEPUI SZE

This court is for the rearing of horses: their is no superintendent over it.

Presidents:—————; Kwei Hing.*

THE BANQUETING COURT, KWANG LUH SZE.

Superintendent:—Wänking, shelang of the Board of Civil Office.

Presidents: Yuenluh;* Wang Weiking, of Shantung.

THE CEREMONIAL COURT, HUNGLOO SZE.

Superintendent:—Anming, president of the Board of Rites.

Presidents:—Tëchow;* Hwang Tseötsze, of Keängse.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE, KWO-TSZE KEEN.

The chief officers of this college, which is for the education of the sons of official persons, are a superintendent, two principals, and four professors. It has been remarked as anomalous that there should be *two presidents* of a Board, and *two principals* in a college, and it has been therefore recommended to adopt some other term; but it should be kept in mind that this anomaly is occasioned by the system of equally balancing the numbers and rank of the Chinese and Tartars in each public office. In the colonial office, in which no Chinese can serve, there is but one president.

Superintendent:—Wänking, shelang of the Board of Civil Office.

Principals:—Shentaou.*

Professors:—Mantchou, Pëtsin;† Mongol, Sungan;† Chinese, Ting Shenking, of Hoonan; mathematics, Chunglin.

ASTRONOMICAL COLLEGE, KIN TEEN KEEN.

Superintendent:—Kingching,* a controller of the household.

Presidents:—Chungliu; Chow Yuking, of the district of Peking.

GRAND MEDICAL HALL, TAE E-YUEN.

Superintendent:—Yeihke,* shelang of the Board of Revenue.

President:—Changlin, of the district of Peking.

OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL CARRIAGES, LWAN-E WEI.

Superintendent:—Tsactseuen,* imperial fookwō kung, or duke.

GENERALS (TOOTUNG) OF THE EIGHT BANNERS.

We are able to give the names only of some of these; the generals are in all twenty-four, namely, one over each Mantchou, Mongol, and Tartar-Chinese banner; the number of lieut.-generals is twice as many.

Generals:—*Mantchou*, Changling, Wánfoo, Muchangah, Keying, Yeihking, Hengān: *Tartar-Chinese*, Anming, Tsactseun, Oochungě.

Lieut.-generals:—*Mantchou*, Kweilan, Wānking, Yeihke, Sékětsingě. Leēnshun, Antěhāngě, Leēnking, Yuching, Saeshangah: *Mongol*, Minghenn: *Tartar-Chinese*, Taoking, Woshna,† Arpangah, Lungwān.

COMMANDERS OF THE BODY GUARDS.

Ling she-wei nuy tachin:—Changling, Wánfoo, Hengān, &c.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS: MANTCHOURIA.

The three provinces of Mantchouria are under the direction each of a tseang-keun or commander-in-chief, with two or more foo tootung or lieut.-generals under them. The city Moukden is also under five Boards, in imitation of the six at Peking. (See page 285.)

SHINGKING, OR MOUKDEN.

Commander-in-chief:—Yeihking.*

Lt. Generals: at Moukden, Chalungah, and Kwotseäng; at Kinchow foo, Kemngpoo.

Shelang of the five Boards:—Revenue, Těhing; Rites, Oshunan; War, Těchun; Punishments, Pooneyangah; Works, Yeihstě.

Superintendent of the city, Těhing; *Mayor*, Toomingih.

Literary chancellor and assistant mayor, Ung Siutsun, of Keängsoo.

KIRIN.

Commanders-in-chief, Tseangkang.*

Lt. Generals:—at Kirin-onka,———; at Ningouta, Elechayah, at Bedouné, Kiltungah; at Sansing, Changtě; at Artchouke, Chang Chungking.*

TSITSIHAR OR HUH-LUNG KEANG.

Commander-in-chief, Hafungah.

Lt. Generals: at Huh-lung keang, Tseunlingah; at Tsitsihar, Shoolunpoo; at Merghen, Ortoyin.

EIGHTEEN PROVINCES OF CHINA PROPER.

These are arranged under eleven governments; for details respecting the provincial governments: see page 276 et seq.

GOVERNMENT OF CHEHILE.

Governor, Keshen. (Residence at Paonting foo.)

Commander-in-chief of the forces, Chow Yuenshing, of Kausuh.

Literary chancellor, Woo Wanyung, of Keängsoo.

Poochingsze, over the territory and revenue, Kwang Tsung hene, of Ngauhwy.

Nganchäsze, or criminal judge, Chin Tsungle, of Chêkeäng.

Director of the gabel department, Chung Ling.*

Salt commissioner, Kwang Yuhkeën of Keangsoo.

Tooting or general at Jêho (Zhehol), Sungfoo.

Commander of the Malan pass through the Great Wall, Tetängë.

Tooting of the Chahar tribe of Mungols, Kainpoo.

GOVERNMENT OF LEANG KEANG.

Governor, and Director of the gabel; Taou Shoo, of Hoonu (at Nanking.)

Salt commissioner at Hwac kwan, Yu Tihyuen, of Kansuh.

Governor of the rivers, Teëlin.

Governor of canal transport, Choo Weipeih, of Chêkeäng.

1. Province of Keängsoo

Lt. Governor, Lin Tsihsen, of Fuhkeën (at Soochow).

Commander-in-chief of all the forees, Twan Hwän, of Szechuen.

Literary chancellor, Kung Showching, shelang of the Board of Civil Office.

Poochingsze, Yang Hwang, of Fuhkeën (at Nanking).

Chin hwan, of Hoopih (at Soochow foo).

Nganchäsze, Yunkeënt (at Soochow foo).

Salt commissioner, Tsilawingah (at Nanking).

Grain commissioners, Kang keën, of Honan (at Nanking).

Lew Wanching, of Kwangtung (at Soochow foo).

Garrison general at Nanking, Pahapoo.†

2. Province of Nganhwy.

Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief, Sëpüsingih. †

Literary chancellor, Chin Weikeaon, shelang of the Board of Works.

Poochingsze, Tung Kingwan.*

Nganchäsze, Chow Teëntseö, of Shantung.

3. Province of Keängse.

Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief, Chow Cheke, of Honan.

Literary chancellor, Hen Naepoo, of Chêkeäng.

Poochingsze, Eleäng.

Nganchäsze, Chin Kechang, of Kwangse.

Salt commissioner,

Grain commissioner, Wang Chaonyin, of Shantung.

GOVERNMENT OF HONAN.

Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief, Kweileäng.

Literary chancellor, Chaou Kwang, of Yunnan.

Poochingsze, Choo Shoo, of Kweichow.

Nganchäsze, Yang Chinlin, of the district of Peking.

Grain commissioner, ———.

GOVERNMENT OF SHANTUNG.

Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief, Chung Tseäng.*

Literary chancellor, Le Chechang, of Keängsoo.

Poochingsze, Lew Szemei, of Keängse.
Nganchäsze, Ching Mowtsae, of Keängse.
Salt commissioner, Chang Tseängho, of Keängsoo.
Grain commissioner, Tan Minglan, of Keängsoo.

GOVERNMENT OF SHANSE.

Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief, Shin Keheën, of Honan.
Literary chancellor, Wang Chinke, of Nganhwuy.
Poochingsze, Kingëpoo.
Nganchäsze, Kingling.
Salt commissioner, ———.

GOVERNMENT OF MIN CHE.

Governor, Ching Tsoolö, of Nganhwuy (at Fuhchow).

1. Province of Chëkeäng.

Lt. Governor, Oorkungë.
Commander-in-chief of all the forces, Tae Heung, of Yunnan.
Literary chancellor, She Ping, of Shantung.
Poochingsze, Tseën Paonyin, of Keängsoo.
Nganchäsze, Lew Yunko, of Shantung.
Salt commissioner, Wang Choo, of Nganhwuy.
Grain commissioner, Kweichang.*
Garrison general at Hangchow, Hängkë.

2. Province of Fuhkeën.

Lt. Governor, Wei Yuenlang, of Cheihle.
Commanders-in-chief:—Land forces, Ma Tseshing, of Shantung.
Naval forces, Chin Hwaching, of Fuhkeën.
Kung or duke of Fuhkeën, Hwang Keämoo. [court.
Literary chancellor, Woo Heaouming, president of the sacrificial
Poochingsze, Ho Changling, of Hoonan.
Nganchäsze, Funglae.
Salt commissioner, Wang Yaoushin, of Chëkeäng.
Grain commissioner, Tohwänpoo.†
Garrison general at Fuhchow, Löshen.

GOVERNMENT OF HOO KWANG.

Governor, Narkingë (resident at Woochang foo).

1. Province of Hoopih.

Lt. Governor, Yin Tseyuen, of Shantung.
Commander-in-chief of the forces, Lo Szeken, of Szechuen.
Literary chancellor, Sung Lau, of Chëkäng.
Poochingsze, Chang Yösnug, of Kwangtung.
Nganchäsze, Ching Tsenen, of Chëkeäng.
Salt commissioner, Shaou Keaming, of the district of Peking.
Grain commissioner, Le Yuen, of the district of Peking.
Garrison general at Kingchow foo, ———.

2. Province of Hoonan.

Lt. Governor, Woo Yungkwang, of Kwangtung.
Commander-in-chief of the forces, Seë Shing, of Kweichow.

Literary chancellor, Kung Weilin, of Fuhkeen.
Poochingsze, Kung Show, of Yunnan.
Nganchäsze, Chaou Pingyen, of Chêkeäng.
Salt commissioner, Leäng Ngänchaon, of Nganhwuy.
Grain commissioner, Kim Kaete, of Cheihle.

GOVERNMENT OF SHEN KAN.

Governor (and Lt. Governor of Kansuh), Hoosungë (at Lanchow).
Literary chancellor of Shen-Kan, Lo Wäntsin, of Kwangtung.

1. Province of Shense.

Lt. Governor, Yang Mingyang, of Yunnan.
Commander-in-chief of the forces, Hoochaou, of Szechuen.
Poochingsze, New Keën, of Kansuh.
Nganchäsze, Le Nganyeih.*
Salt commissioner, Chin Sewting, of Chêkeäng.
Grain commissioner, Le Tingseih, of Hoopih.
Garrison general at Scgan, Foosangtë.

2. Province of Kansuh.

Commander-in-chief of the forces, Tse Shin, of Honan.
Poochingsze, Leäng Changkeu, of Fuhkeën.
Nganchäsze, Ching Tihjun, of Hoopih.
Salt commissioner, Fuhchang.†
Garrison general at Ningheü, Hoshetae.
Director of the Mongols at Kokonor in Sening, Shootungah.
Commander-in-chief in Anse, Chungfuh (resident at Oronmtchi).

GOVERNMENT OF SZECHUEN.

Governor, Oshan (resident at Chingtoo foo).
Commander-in-chief of the forces, Yu Pooyun, of Szechuen.
Literary chancellor, Wang Tuh, of Shense, member of the Censorate.
Poochingsze, Le Hewän.*
Nganchäsze, Soo Tingyuh, of Fuhkeën.
Salt and Tea commissioner, Chow Ehwny, of Kwangse.
Garrison general, Paouhing, at Chingtoo foo.

GOVERNMENT OF LEANG KWANG.

Governor, Täng Tingching, of Keängsoo (resident at Canton).

1. Province of Kwangtung.

Lt. Governor, Ke Kung, of Shanse.
Commander-in-chief:—*Land forces*, Tsäng Shing, of Kwangse.
Naval forces, Kwan Teênpei, of Keängsoo.
Literary chancellor, Le Singyuen, of Hoonan.
Poochingsze, Altsingah.
Nganchäsze, Wang Tsingleën, of Kweichow.
Salt commissioner, Le Chinchoo, of Nganhwuy.
Grain commissioner, Chu Kaehe, of Fuhkeen.
Garrison general at Kwangchow, Soolfangah.

2. Province of Kwangse.

Lt. Governor, Hwnykeih,
Commander-in-chief of the forces, Chin Keae ping, of Nganhwuy.
Literary chancellor, Che Sängchun, of Yunnan.
Poochingsze, Hwa Chuh, of Kweichow.
Nganchüsze, Sung Keyuen, of Shanse.
Salt commissioner, Yun Peifun, of Yunnan.

GOVERNMENT OF YUN-KWEI.

1. Province of Yunnan.

Governor, Elepoo (resident at Yunnan foo).
Lt. Governor, Ho Heuen, of Chêkeäng.
Commander-in-chief, Le Kwotung, of Kweichow.
Literary chancellor, Le Keätwan, of the district of Peking.
Poochingsze, Woo Changhwa, of Keängsoo.
Nganchüsze, Wang Weiching, of Shantung.
Salt commissioner, Wang Tsängfang, of Keangse.
Grain commissioner, Chin Lansäng, of Chêkeäng.

2. Province of Kweichow.

Lt. Governor, Yutae.
Commander-in-chief, Tang Wanshuh, of Kweichow.
Literary chancellor, Koo Kihshin, of Shanse.
Poochingsze, Etänge.†
Nganchüsze, Yang Teënpang, of Nganhwuy.
Grain commissioner, Jin Shoosän, of Honan.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS AND RESIDENCIES.

The colonial governments and residencies are five; namely, the governments of Ele and Oroumtchi, and the residencies on the Russian frontier, in Mongolia, and in Tibet.

Government of Ele.

Commander-in-chief, Teishunpaou (resident at Ele.)
Counselors: at Ele, Yeihshan; at Tarbagatae, Kentsooké Tsëlang.
Director general of Turkestan and Counselor, at Yerkiaug, Hingtë.
Lt. General, at Cashgar, Lew Yunchung, of Kansuh.
Residents: at Hharashar, Elëkin; at Koutché, Kwochun; at Akson, Changhang; at Oushi, Yoleäng; at Khoten, Fafmgah.†
Deputy resident: at Yerkiaug, Kwanfuh.

Oroumtchi.

General, at Oroumtchi, Changtsin; *Resident*; at Hami, Sayingah,
Deputy, Natangah.

On the Russian Frontier.

Lt. General on the Russian frontier, Poochang.
Counselor, Lupoo; *Counselor at Kobdo*, Yuhshoo.
Director in Onliasoutai, Tchëlm Dordji, a foreigner.

Mongolia.

Residents, at Kourun, Kopoopingah, and Dordji Rabwan.†
Tibet.

Residents: at Lassa, ———, at Chasih-h'loumbou, ———.

In the above list, we have confined ourselves chiefly to the civil authorities, naming only the heads of the military; we may briefly remark, that, throughout China Proper, each commander-in-chief is aided by several lieutenant-generals, occupying different positions in the province; and that each garrison general is supported by two lieutenant-generals, occupying either the same city, or its immediate neighborhood. It will be observed that these garrison generals are always Tartars, as also are the troops under their command, at least, by descent.—We have also omitted the superintendents of customs, both maritime and inland, both on goods generally and on specific manufactures. This we have done, because the individuals seldom rise much above the rank held by them as superintendents of customs, and when they return to court are rarely again heard of. Among these is the hoppo of Canton.—In our next number, we propose giving a more detailed list of the officers of this Province.

ART. V. *Laws of the High School at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands; to which is added a catalogue, containing the names of the directors, instructors, and students connected with the school.*
Lahaina: press of the High School, June, 1835.

THIS school was established in 1831, and is now under the superintendence of a committee of seven, including a principal and two assistant teachers. The number of students is one hundred and ten. The object of the school, duties of the scholars, &c., are detailed in the following paragraphs, which we extract from the pamphlet before us.

“The design of the High School is to aid the mission in accomplishing the great work for which they were sent hither; that is, to introduce and perpetuate the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, with all its accompanying blessings, civil, literary and religious. As a means for accomplishing this great end, it is the design of the High School to disseminate sound knowledge throughout the islands, embracing general literature and the sciences, and whatever may tend to elevate the whole mass of the people from their present ignorance and degradation, and cause them to become a thinking, enlightened, and virtuous people. A more definite object of the High School is to train up and qualify school teachers for their respective duties; to teach them theoretically and practically the best methods of communicating instruction to others; together with a knowledge of the arts, usages, and habits of civilized life, with all their train of social blessings. Another object still more definite, and of equal or greater importance, is, to educate young men of piety and promising talents, with a view to their becoming assistant teachers of religion,

or fellow-laborers with us in disseminating the gospel of Jesus Christ to their dying fellow men.

“Scholars may be admitted into the High School between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Every scholar before he enters the school shall sustain an examination before the instructors, in reading, writing, mental arithmetic, and topographical geography. The proportion of scholars that may enter annually from each of the islands is as follows, Hawaii, 18; Maui, 14; Oahu, 10; Kapai, 8. After having sustained an examination, the candidate on entering shall read aloud in the presence of the school, the following declaration of obedience to the laws and regulations of the school, and shall register his name in a book kept for the purpose, with the date of his entrance.

“On account of my desire for knowledge and instruction and its benefits, therefore it is my wish to enter this school. I declare it to be my intention to obey the laws of the school. I will be diligent in my attention to all the instruction of the teachers. I will attend regularly upon the duties of the school, and give my mind to the things taught. I will not forsake the school, or go elsewhere until I shall first have obtained the consent of the teachers. That it may be clear that this is my desire, I subscribe my name in the register book of scholars of this High School.”

“It shall be the duty of the scholars to attend regularly and punctually to all the duties of the school on the week days, and all the instructions of the Sabbath. For this purpose all the scholars shall be required to live in the neighborhood of the school, except with special permission granted by the instructors, which permission shall not extend, without renewal, beyond the time of a single term. Every scholar shall be expected to procure and wear a uniform suit, of such quality and pattern as the teachers shall point out. Every scholar shall be informed on entering the school, that manual labor is a part of the duties of the school, to which a portion of his time will be directed. Every scholar also on entering shall receive a printed copy of the Laws of the School. If it shall appear after a few months probation that any scholar is deficient in abilities for receiving instruction, he may be dismissed, the teachers candidly stating to him the reason. If any scholar shall become indolent or inattentive to the duties of the school, or otherwise exert an unfavorable influence, he shall be reprov'd, and other means used to reclaim him, and if persisted in, he shall be excluded. But if any scholar shall be guilty of adultery, drunkenness, gambling, or theft, he may at the discretion of the faculty be forthwith expelled. Tuition shall be fixed at present at the rate of ten dollars per year, but may be paid in labor for the benefit of the school.

“The regular course of studies designed to be taught in the High School will be expected in all ordinary cases to require the full term of four years. And should any be prepared to enter upon the study of theology, or if reasons exist why some should stay a longer time than four years, they shall be permitted to do so with the approbation of the instructors. The course of study to be introduced as soon as practicable, shall consist of the following branches, and in the following order.

“First Year. Arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry, sacred geography, Hawaiian grammar and languages for a select class. Second Year. Mathematics, embracing algebra, navigation and surveying, history, and languages for a select class. Third Year. Mathematics continued, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, languages for a select class. Fourth Year. Astronomy, chemistry, moral philosophy continued, church history, and languages, as above.

“The school shall be divided at present into such classes and divisions as that the foregoing studies may be introduced and taught to the best advantage. The whole school shall meet between daylight and sunrise each week day for prayer, at which one of the instructors shall preside; the roll shall be called, absentees marked and called to an account at least once a week. The students shall be required to attend to such studies and kinds of manual labor, and at such time and place as the instructors shall appoint, and at each recitation a roll shall be called of the particular class or division about to recite. On the afternoons of Tuesdays and Thursdays each week, or at other times equivalent, the whole school shall meet for biblical instruction, embracing the interpretation of Scripture, evidences of Christianity, archeology and sacred geography; and Friday afternoon of each week, or time equivalent, shall be spent in exhibiting and correcting compositions in the Hawaiian language, and in elocution. One or more literary societies may be formed in school for mutual improvement, as shall be judged best by the instructors. After the present year, the school year shall commence on the second Wednesday of July, at which time only, as a general rule, all scholars shall be received. There shall be three vacations each year, the first, from the last Wednesday in May to the second Wednesday in July; the second, two weeks from the second Wednesday in October; the third, two weeks from the second Wednesday in February. There shall be two examinations in each year, one in October, and one in May, to be conducted at the discretion of the teachers.”

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences. Fires in Canton and Honan; fall of snow; new governor; Chinese new year; disturbances in the province of Canton near Fuhkeën; death of Tötsin; Anning permitted to ride in the forbidden city; interdicted lands; repair of dikes in Chêkeäng; Sungkeun; imperial envoys.*

FIRES in Honan and Canton. Since the fire within the walls of Canton, which occurred on the 22d of November, there have been several others in the suburbs and on Honan. One in the latter place broke out on the morning of the 21st ultimo, and swept away about thirty buildings. Another, which occurred three days afterwards, on this side of the river, in ‘carpenter square,’ consumed about

eighty buildings, most of which were shops of mechanics. In the Court Circular of the day it was thus noticed: "Lew, the acting magistrate of Nanhæ and his assistant Woo Ping have reported that, on the 7th instant (January 24th), at five o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in Kuhfow beyond the Yewlan gate: it originated from a fire kindled for boiling tea in the shop of Leäng, a manufacturer of tea-boxes; it sprcad in every direction, until thirty-two shops were consumed and nineteen torn down; then it was extinguished." The fire in this instance being within a few rods of the foreign factories, much auxiety was felt for their safety, and especially at the time when the custom-house on the Creek was in flames. For a while, the destruction of No. 2 Creek factory seemed inevitable. The flames driven by a fresh breeze which came down the Creek, swept away the light venetians and burst through the windows in the first, second, and third stories of the house; and but for the time lyarrival of Mingqua's engine and the prompt exertions of a few foreigners, the whole factory must have been lost. These repeated fires call for some better means of averting such calamities, than have hitherto existed.

Monday, the 8th. Snow fell last night and covered the grounds and roofs of the houses with a coat nearly two inches thick. Such occurrences in Canton are very infrequent, probably not once in a century.

Friday, the 12th. The new governor, Täng Tingching, arrived in the city to-day, and entered immediately on the duties of his office.

Wednesday, the 17th. The new year of the Chinese, the 16th of his majesty Taoukwang, commences to-day.

Wednesday, the 24th. Serious disturbances have recently occurred in this province at Pooning heën in the department of Chaouehow, near the borders of Fuh-keën. It is rumored that several persons have been killed, and that three thousand troops have been ordered to go thither to repress the malcontents. His excellency Ke, the fooyuen of Canton, has gone thither also, and carried with him the imperial death-warrant that he may execute on the spot such as he shall judge to be worthy of capital punishment.

Tötsin. This venerable minister has at length gone the way of all flesh, at the age of about eighty-five years. He died at his own house in Peking, having retired during the preceding year. We subjoin a translation of the emperor's edict on the subject, as being less formal than is usually the case. It is dated the 24th December, 1835.

"The retired ta heöszc, Tötsin, was nominated a member of the great council of the nation in the reign of Keenlung. In the reign of Keäking, our imperial father selected him for various appointments, and advanced him to a seat in the 'great central house' (the Nuy Kö), to aid him in his more private councils. From the time that we have mounted the 'highest pinnacle,' we have still further placed our confidence in him. He has displayed his abilities for upwards of fifty years; his ministerial assistance has been very important; and great trust has been placed in him. He has served three generations in succession, and has been the favored recipient of imperial grace and affection. In the management of affairs he was sincere, faithful, and upright.

"In the winter of our 11th year (1831-32) he requested permission to resign office, on account of age and infirmity. We could not bear immediately to direct his retirement from office; but considering that he had entered upon his eighth decade (he was then about 81), and fearing lest he should exert himself too much to accomplish his duties, we manifested towards him a special degree of sympathizing regard, and permitted him to retire from the duties of office, retaining all the emoluments thereof. We also sent him yearly presents of ginseng and tea, and frequently made inquiries respecting him, that he might be enabled to spend his old age with satisfaction of mind, and enjoy his advanced years with self-respect.

"We have now heard of his sudden departure, and have been filled thereby with grief and sorrow. We direct a tolo king (book of prayers) to be given (to his family); and command the prince Meënmin to go, attended by ten officers of the imperial guards, and offer libations (to his spirit). On the 7th inst. (Dec. 26th), we ourself will repair to his house, and offer a libation. We also add to our former favors, and confer on him the title of taetszc taesze, chief guardian of the crown prince. We direct that his name be enrolled in the sacrificial temple of the

"good and worthy;" and that 1,500 taels be furnished from the treasury of the imperial household to defray the expenses of his funeral. Whatever demerits stood against him as regards the duties of his office are to be withdrawn. Respecting the funeral rites to be observed, let the appropriate office examine the regulations, and report. We would thus manifest our extreme and anxious regard for our aged servant. Respect this."

The following is of a later date.—"We have to-day visited the house of the late ta heösze, Tötsin, to offer a libation, and thereby manifest our affection for an aged servant. When his grandson, Kingsuy, the yuenwaelang of the taepuh sze office, returns from mourning, let our favor be shown by his promotion to the office of langchung."—From this it would appear that Tötsin has survived most of the members of his family, as his grandson is the only person to receive the emperor's favors. And, if we may judge by the pecuniary gifts, the late venerable minister did not profit much by the many opportunities which he must have had, during the long period that he was first minister, of enriching himself and family.

Anning. The following imperial edict is characteristic. "Let our favor be extended to Anning, the president of the Board of Rites, in permitting him to ride on horseback within the precincts of the forbidden city." This permission is usually granted to the officers of high rank, in cases of extreme age or infirmity.

Interdicted lands. The subject of the following edict is wholly new to us and will probably be so to many of our readers. It is one among many illustrations of the suspicious spirit of the Chinese government.—"Imperial edict. Taou Shoo and his colleagues have presented a memorial requesting that certain interdicted mountain lands should still continue to be interdicted to the people; and have also laid before us a draft of regulations drawn up by them, to be observed in the enforcement of the interdict. These interdicted mountain lands lie on the borders between the provinces of Keängse, Fuhkeën, and Chêkeäng. The mountains are elevated, the roads distant, and the cultivable land but little; and it is to be feared that traitorous men, ambitious of unlawful gains, may enter within the interdicted boundaries, and assemble therein for the purpose of creating disturbances. Let the lands still be interdicted as heretofore; and let the twenty military posts in Chêkeäng and the six posts in Fuhkeën already established, as well as the regulations fixed for the due enforcement of the interdict, all remain as before. But as it will always be easy to plead in excuse, that wandering people have gone within the hills without the observation of the military stationed there, it is requisite that the boundaries should be precisely defined, in order that responsibility may be fixed on individuals. If within any of the eight military posts in the interdicted lands belonging to the districts of Shang jaou and Kwangfung, in Keängse, any persons should be found clandestinely cultivating the ground, whenever such are caught, inquiry shall be made as to the post by which they entered; and the military of that post shall be forthwith punished according to law. The same shall be the case as regards the six posts in Fuhkeën. Let all other points be arranged as recommended in the memorial. Respect this."

Repair of dikes in Chêkeäng. The lieutenant-governor's application for 17,393 taels for the repair of the dikes on the coast of this province has been granted. Notwithstanding the almost forced subscriptions drawn from the wealthy among the people for such repairs, their frequent recurrence must render them a heavy draft upon the imperial purse. A similar application for the repair of the banks of the Yangtze keäng has been made for 19,000 taels, in addition to 100,000 taels subscribed by the merchants of Hanyang foo!

Sungkeën. We observe a memorial from the commander-in-chief at Ele in Soungaria, requesting permission to place this aged minister's name in the sacrificial hall of Ele. Hence we infer that he has at length really died. The venerable old man's career has been remarkably checkered, a series of rises and falls, from the period of his first elevation by Keênlung to the present time. For interesting particulars respecting him, see Timkowski's Russian Mission to China, vol. 1, p. 333; also our present volume, page 61, et seq.

Imperial envoys. By the arrival in Canton of a communication from the general council of state to the provincial government, we are informed that two imperial envoys have been directed to proceed to Canton to investigate some affair. Their names are Chaou Shingkwei and Ho Linghan: what is the business to which they are to attend, we have not yet learned.

